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THE

CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. XII.

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CANTON:
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1843.

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THE

CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. XII.—MARCH, 1843.—No. 3.

ART. I. *Narrative of the loss of the English brig Ann: and of the capture of the whole, and the decapitation of forty-three of her crew, by the Chinese authorities in Formosa.*

CHRISTIANITY alone can render man civil and tender-hearted, under all circumstances,—its written laws being the only ostensible means now employed by the Sovereign of the Universe, to rule the inhabitants of the earth. Where the precepts of the Bible have influence, men must and will, so far as they act in obedience thereto, be always tender-hearted. But where the divine code is not recognized, even their tender mercies are cruelties. What report the governor-general of Chekiáng and Fukien, after having gone to Formosa and made investigation in person, will send up to his majesty, time may show; but it is not probable that a very full disclosure will be made to the emperor of the deceits and falsehoods which consigned to an untimely death more than two hundred souls—the crews and passengers of the Nerbudda and Ann. The cruelties practiced by the Chinese officers in this case, are strong and melancholy proofs of what men will do when left to act without the fear of laws, human or divine.

For the following details we are indebted to the captain and chief officer of the late British brig Ann, who have kindly favored us with the perusal of their respective diaries: we have, with their permission, borrowed freely from each; and we beg they will please accept our best thanks for that permission. How different was the lot of those in the Ann and Nerbudda, from that of the Madagascar's crew! In the latter case, fear of human laws imposed salutary restraints,

List of the crew and passengers of the brig.

A denotes those liberated and sent to Amoy, - 8 in number;
B denotes those who perished on the day of the wreck, 2 in number;
C denotes those who died in prison, - - - 2 in number;
D denotes those who were beheaded by the Chinese, 43 in number;
E denotes one who was detained a prisoner, - 1 in number;
F denotes one who made his escape, - - - 1 in number.

Total — 57 souls.

F. A. Denham,	*a* commander;
G. Roope,	*a* chief officer;
D. Partridge,	*a* third officer;
S. Cowan,	*a* gunner;
F. Newman,	*a* seacunnie;
E. Wilson,	*d* seacunnie;
J. Mills,	*d* seacunnie;
W. Norris,	*d* seacunnie;
Louis,	*d* seacnunie;
Jose Dais,	*d* seacunnie;
Issedoro,	*a* seacunnie;
Jose Maria,	*d* seacunnie;
Domingos,	*d* seacunnie;
Gunalio,	*d* seacunnie;
Esub,	*d* serang;
Cormer Alli,	*d* 1st tindal;
Baboo,	*d* 2d tindal;
Kitchel,	*d* 3d tindal;
Philip,	*d* Manila seam.;
Pedro,	*d* Manila seam.;
Boro,	*d* Lascar;
Abdel Crim,	*d* Lascar;
Abdellah,	*d* Lascar;
Hadjee,	*d* Lascar;
John Williams,	*c* Portuguese;
Esob,	*d* Lascar;
Samseer,	*c* Lascar;
Amber,	*d* Lascar;
Innus,	*d* Lascar;
Momed Cassin,	*d* Casab's mate;
Sheik Hussim,	*b* Bandaddi;
Yacoot,	*d* Lascar;
Salaam,	*d* Lascar;
Ropequam,	*d* Lascar;
Joomal,	*a* Lascar;
Kitchel,	*d* Lascar;
Meeran,	*d* Lascar;
A. Broun,	*d* Lascar;
Momed Arab,	*d* Lascar;
Mom. Chokera,	*d* Lascar;
Ismal. Chokera,	*d* Lascar;
Subanee,	*d* Havildar;
Ismael,	*d* Sepoy;
Baboo,	*d* Sepoy;
Juan,	*d* tailor;
Francis,	*d* babajee;
Joakin de Corte	*d* servant;
D. de Baretto,	*b* servant;
Ayin,	*c* carpenter;
Asoo,	*d* Do.'s mate;
Achow,	*a* 1st shroff;
Ahok,	*d* 2d shroff;
Alop,	*d* servant;
Achek,	*f* servant;
Moesden,	*d* Bandaddi's mate.
R. Gully, esq.	*d* passenger,
Francis,	*d* G.'s servant.

March 8th, 1842, at 11 P. M., the Ann took her departure from the harbor of Chusan, bound to Macao; at noon, sailed through the Sarah Gally passage; and 4 P. M., came to under Singloshán for the night. A 8 o'clock next morning, weighed and made sail; having communicated with the Lynx and Arun, at the southern entrance of Goff's passage, and received on board some treasure, she made all sail, with a northeasterly breeze, which increased at noon, drawing more to the northward. At sunset, moderate breeze and hazy; the

Hishán islands bearing due east about 15′. At midnight, cloudy, with a fresh north-northeasterly breeze, which by noon, on the 10th increased to a moderate gale: at sunset shortened sail, intending to call at Chimmo bay; at 8 o'clock, with topsail and jib, steered S.S.W.; at 10, took in the first reef of the topsail. Dark and cloudy with rain. At 11.30 hands sent up to take in second reef in order to heave to till daylight, lest she might overrun. Midnight, dark squally weather, with rain and heavy sea.

Friday, March 11th. About 10 minutes A. M., while in the act of double reefing the main topsail, one of the seacunnies sung out, "land on the larboard bow!" The helm was put immediately aport, which was scarcely done, when the man aloft again sung out, "land on the starboard bow." The helm was then put a-starboard, and immediately afterwards the keel grazed heavily on a shingle bottom, heavy surges forging the vessel ahead, striking as she fell into the hollow of the sea. In about four minutes after the first striking, the wheel was wrenched from the helmsman's hands; the brig settled on her starboard side; the seas making a clean breach over the stern, and washing everything away. Soon after she was thrown upon her starboard side, and the starboard bower was let go to prevent her being driven further on shore. The Lascars having taken to the fore rigging, the other hands endeavored to clew up the topsails. By this time the water was up to the cabin deck. The masts were now cut away, in hopes of her holding together till daylight. This made her quite easy, the tide having ebbed a little: it was high water with spring tides when she struck. All the Europeans were now employed until daylight in making ready arms, ammunition and provisions for the long-boat, hoping a party might be able to start for the coast. All hopes of this kind, however, were blighted at daylight, when the shipwrecked foreigners found themselves on the coast of Formosa, with land all around them, and rising high in the distance. The brig was then lying nearly high and dry on a very level shingle bottom, interspersed with rocks, just within a long reef over which she had been thrown. On walking around her, the copper, excepting that about the keel, appeared perfectly sound, and her rudder, in two pieces, was lying not far off. Her whole stern frame, however, had started. She had sustained many other injuries; at one time, indeed, the watercasks were washing about the main hold, with one side of the forecastle under water. On the ebbing of the tide these were left dry, a sufficient proof that she had commenced breaking up. The jolly boat and the spars were at least a quarter of a mile from the water's edge.

Considering their situation, they thought it most advisable to get possession of a junk or junks as soon as possible, and endeavor to save the treasure. Accordingly, soon after daylight as the flood tide began to set in, the whole crew, fifty-seven in number, abandoned the wreck, taking arms with them, also a bag of biscuit, a sextant, a spyglass, log-book, &c. Up to this time they had seen only one Chinese, who, when brought on board, was much frightened, and could afford them no assistance. All were well clad before leaving the brig. Landing in good order, they were instructed to keep as close to each other as possible. They soon discovered the mast-heads of junks, three or four miles distant, in an easterly direction; and to them they steered, with all haste. On the road, which was perfectly level, they met several fine able-bodied Chinese, mostly dressed like sailors, who quickly perceived what had happened, and hastened to the place of destruction. Several hamlets were seen, but none visited. On reaching the junks, four in number, they were found to be moored head and stern, in a very narrow creek, their anchors buried in the mud on shore. It being low water, the creek was nearly dry, with a bar across its entrance, facing the northeast, and apparently extending far each way. Moreover, it was blowing a strong north-northeasterly gale, with heavy breakers outside.

Two of the junks, then nearly dry, were taken possession of without the slightest resistance. They were loaded with rice and ground nuts; and the crews, perceiving what had happened, soon started off with large double handed axes, for the scene of plunder, to join their countrymen, who were running from all directions. It now appeared that of the fifty-seven, two were missing—the shroff and the havildar, and that others had been plundered, they having lagged behind in going from the brig to the junks. Among the things lost was the sextant. Suspecting that the two men missing had been kidnapped, the first officer with a few of the seacunnies went in pursuit of them, but soon found it advisable to return, the Chinese beginning to muster in small armed parties.

At this time, about 11 A. M., all hands, excepting the two above named, retreated to the junks, and the natives commenced gathering close to them, armed with firelocks, spears, swords, long knives, &c. Some even attempted to board; but on signs being made to them not to approach, and by leveling the muskets at them, they desisted. Others endeavored to cut the cables, the anchors being buried on shore. The owners of the junks now returned on board, and told

captain Denham and his party that those on shore were bad men, and robbers, and requested that they would fire on them and disperse them. But there was not ammunition enough to hold out long, their powder having been destroyed by salt water, nor was there any prospect of getting the two junks out immediately. Failing in this, at low water, the bad men, several hundred strong, could very easily set the junks on fire or riddle them with their ginjals. They evidently did not like to fire first, and therefore, says the chief officer, "they amused themselves by throwing stones at us, till they completely beat in the roof of the junks' round house." Capt. Denham and his officers forbore to fire, and at length the assailants drew off and retired for a time behind an embankment on shore.

At about 3 o'clock P. M., when the water had fallen, the villains drew closer and closer to the junks; and on observing that the foreigners, who were standing on the stern sheets, were unwilling to fire, they one or two at a time ventured on board, carrying their long knives. On the first musket being given up, they all made a rush and seized everything in the shape of arms, and then leaped overboard. As soon as this was seen by those on shore, they too rushed on board like savages, "leaving most of us," says Mr. Roope, "in a state of nudity—myself with only my socks and one half-boot, which they could not get off in their hurry—three or four brutes, in the shape of men, tearing me almost limb from limb in their eagerness for plunder: on motioning to them not to take off my drawers, one of them immediately laid his hand upon his knife." "Those in the other junk," the officer further remarks, "fared much better, having only their arms taken from them." During this disgraceful scene, he goes on to say, "*a mandarin*, with a party of soldiers, were halted in sight—waiting till we were deprived of our arms, and even stripped, before they commenced that most desperate engagement, for which they have been honored while so many British subjects have been basely murdered." As soon as the Chinese officers approached, the robbers fled and disappeared. "In this miserable state," adds Mr. Roope, "I succeeded in getting down into the forehold of the junk, but had scarcely been there ten minutes, when I was assisted up by the hair of my head,—the mandarin having dispatched the others, with a strong escort, to the town of Tánshui. On reaching the deck, I sprang over the junk's side; and, seeing the others in a long line ahead, ran after them with all speed, driven almost to desperation by the heavy rain and cold winds of March. When on the road, a Chinese gave me a grass bag, which was but a sorrowful

garment, for one in such a state as I was then in. On repassing the brig, I attempted to go on board, but was prevented by the soldiers. She was then surrounded by thousands of wreckers."

The prisoners—for such now were captain Denham and his officers and men—reached Tánshui at dark, having traveled southward about seven miles, many of them naked and nearly all without shoes, sometimes going over a rocky and gravelly beach, and at others sinking up to their knees in mud. On reaching that town (the capital of the district of the same name) they mustered about forty in all. They were lodged in a barn, and furnished with some hot congee and rice. Newman, one of the seacunnies, came in about an hour after the arrival of the first party. In passing the brig, plunder being too great a temptation for his guides, he managed to get on board the wreck, which he found crowded with men; not a bulkhead was standing, and everything had been carried from the cabin and hold. The sails had been stripped from the yards, and several men were hammering away at the iron chest which they could not open. Mr. Roope's servant, Joakin de Corte, who also went on board, passed the Bandaddi lying dead on the road. The servant Delphin de Baretto was also missing; he was last seen, by one of his fellow sufferers, perfectly naked on board the wreck. Some of the Lascars and seacunnies, with the gunner, Mr. Cowan, were taken to a village, in a different direction from Tánshui.

On the morning of the 12th, William Norris (one of the seacunnies) was brought into the barn in a basket. He was perfectly senseless, as if dead, having been out all night in the rain without any covering; and it was supposed that Baretto perished from cold and fatigue, for a Chinese, who came to the barn early in the morning, made signs, indicating that two of their party had been buried by himself and others—probably the Bandaddi and Baretto.

The Chinese servant, Achek, belonging to "Buffaloe's Nose," it was supposed never left the junk, not having been seen by any of the prisoners subsequently to their capture.

During this day (Saturday the 12th) they were visited by two officers, and had rice and congee given them three times, but all their intreaties for clothes were in vain. None could be obtained, either from officers or people. The pain occasioned by the paddy husks, galling them continually, was dreadfully tormenting, and they could not, they say, find words to describe the sensation. In this condition, crowded together like brutes, by cruel masters, they were the whole long day gazed at by multitudes of the villagers, who

came to see the "*fánkwei.*" For some reason, not fully explained, a great deal of excitement and noise prevailed during the day—it originated probably from some misunderstanding between the soldiers and the villagers. These disturbances continued during Sunday, the 13th, on the evening of which day the prisoners were removed across the road to another granary, for the purpose of concealment and better security.

On Monday, the 14th, after a breakfast of salt greens, rice and congee, eaten in the presence of the Chinese officers, they were numbered and labeled like oxen, and under a strong escort led away southward about 20 miles to a walled town, probably *Chánghwá hien*, where they arrived about 4 P. M. Just before leaving Tánshui, some of the principal villagers endeavored to induce captain Denham, the chief officer, and Mr. Gully, to secrete themselves, and not go on with the others, saying that the soldiers were villains, &c. On arriving at Chánghwá, they were taken into a square inclosure,—the wall of the town forming one side—crowded with soldiers and other spectators. "Here we remained," says Mr. Roope, "about half an hour, amused by some of the soldiers making signs they were going to cut off our heads, while others were sharpening their knives on the stones; setting on the ground, with my head resting on my knees, to avoid the gaze of those savage brutes, an officer came and laying hold of the hair of my head held up my face and stared at me: it seemed verily as if our last moments were fast approaching. From this place we were taken to (what I suppose was) the common jail, and confined in two cells. One was about eight feet by seven; into this they thrust twenty-five of us, with a guard of soldiers."

There for the first time, after reaching the shore, they received "something in the shape of kindness." This was from the chief jailor, whom they styled the "good man," he having given some "little bats" and rice, with some straw to keep their bodies from the cold damp ground.

The country, between Tánshui and Chánghwá, they describe as level and swampy, rising into highlands about thirty miles distant eastward. It was well cultivated, chiefly with paddy.

On the 15th, the gunner, Mr. Cowan, and the others, who had been taken to a village some distance from Tánshui, arrived at Chánghwá.

On Thursday, the 17th (according to the best recollection of the prisoners), they were brought before an officer, and re-ticketed and

"ornamented with handcuffs." A mace having been given to each, for purchasing food, they were mounted in sedans and chairs lashed to bamboo poles, and under a large escort of soldiers dispatched southward. After being clear of the town, they were allowed to dismount and travel on foot, which was a great relief, for the weather was very cold, and they still for the most part without clothes. When passing through villages, they were thronged with spectators, who endeavored "to console" the prisoners by making signs that they were all going to have their heads cut off. After traveling about 25 miles, they arrrived at a walled town built of red bricks, commanded by a fort standing on a hill. There they were lodged in the common jail, which they called the bird's cage, from its being made entirely of wooden bars, one or two of which unshipped for a door. Many of the common prisons of the Chinese are built in this manner. There they remained much secluded, seeing scarcely any one except convicts. Food was given them only twice a day, at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., consisting of rice, salt greens, and a very little fish. Captain Denham and some others were brought before the town officers; the captain was treated better than he had feared, but the carpenter and shroff were roughly handled and flogged.

They remained at this place three days, and in the meantime managed to write and dispatch a letter, which seems never to have reached its destination. They met there a Chinese who had been at Malacca, and who called himself "Iyum." He afterwards accompanied them as interpreter.

On the 21st, after having received an additional "ornament in the shape of leg-irons," they were again moved on southward, supplied each with two mace for purchasing provisions. The preceding march was over an uneven and rocky tract of country; that over which they were now traveling, was level and well cultivated. At 4 P. M., they entered a walled town, having come they supposed about twenty miles. At night some fine straw was given them for beds; and some of them were able to induce their keepers to take off their irons, so that they enjoyed a good night's rest.

The next day, the 22d, brought them to the largest town they had yet seen (Kiá-i hien?) where they arrived late in the afternoon, and fell in with an officer, whom they named the "Old rat-headed Splutterer." This man gave them to eat "dirty rice and fish, served out in the convicts' kids;" this captain Denham, Mr. Roope and Mr. Gully, refused to take, but without any good effect, for as soon as the others had finished their supper, all were indiscriminately thrust

into a cage, similar to the one before mentioned, with this exception that the next cage was filled with Chinese felons; "the bars of the cage," says Mr. Roope, "only dividing us from them: from this time we had always a ready supply of '*fine game*' with us." They passed the night without having even their handcuffs taken off, the "Splutterer" forbidding it.

On the morning of the 23d, supplied with two mace more, sufficient for two days' journey, they started off as before; halted early, and found comfortable quarters "in a kind of half-way house."

At 2 o'clock P. M. on the 24th, they halted in a village about three miles from *Táiwán fú*, the chief city in the department of Táiwán. They were there met by officers from the city, who inspected their irons, and arranged the whole party in the order in which they were to be led as captives into the capital of Formosa. They were formed into two parties, one entered the eastern gate, the other the northern; the latter soon after leaving the village, sighted the sea and observed many junks and boats. The city stands near the water, is of large extent, with thick walls and strong gates. At 4 P. M., they reached the end of their journey and halted at a temple; and from thence in small parties they were consigned to prison. The detail of what still awaited these unfortunate prisoners, at the hands of unprincipled men, we reserve for another number.

ART. II. *Survey of the harbor of Amoy. By commander R. Collinson.* From the Nautical Magazine.

THIS harbor is superior in my opinion to any I have as yet seen upon the coast of China, and my experience comprises all the Chusan Archipelago, and the Chú kiáng, or river of Canton. The access or egress is easy; in the outer harbor there is good holding ground, and unless vessels are badly found in ground-tackle, I should conceive no gale of wind could hurt them. In the inner harbor, from the appearance of the rocks, and immediate vicinity of the houses to the beach, I think no great swell ever exists; it is capable of containing from 60 to 100 vessels.

Chapel Island.—Chapel Island, or Tungting sü, in the offing of Amoy, is situated in latitude 24° 15½′ N., and longitude 118° 13½′

E., and 9′ 44″ E. of the southwest point of Kúláng sú: it is of an even surface, and probably 200 feet high, and three cables in circumference. When in its neighborhood, the pagoda Nán Táiwútáh 南太武塔 on the hills over Chángchau fú 漳州府, which is 1728 feet above the sea, will also form another mark by which the entrance to the harbor may be easily recognized.

Chawchat.—Chawchat, or Kiútsí tsiáu, in the entrance of Amoy harbor, is a rock nearly level with the water's edge (during our stay, which was at spring tides, it was never covered,) N. 22° W., 10·6 miles from Chapel Island; when on it the three chimneys on Wúsiú shán Island, are in line with the pagoda Nán Táiwú shán, bearing S. 82° W.; by keeping Taipán, or Weitsz' sü point open to the eastward of Tsingsü Island, which it will be, bearing N. 55° W., the rocks will be avoided, should high tides and smooth water prevent their being seen. The channel between Chawchat and Wúsü shán Island is five cables long.

Wúsü shán.—This island is 1·2 mile long, and near the centre only a cable's length across. On the east side is a sandy bay, with a fort, having embrasures for eight guns. The northeast and southeast faces of the island are steep cliffs. On the west side are three sandy bays with two batteries, each having five embrasures. In the northernmost bay of the three is a large village, and the ruins of an ancient fort. On the north point is a large battery mounting thirty guns, and there are two four-gun batteries on the northeast side of the island. On its summit (which is about 300 above the sea,) are three chimneys, which are intended for alarm signals. Similar buildings exist all along the coast of the provinces of Fukien and Chekiáng.

Wú-án.—To the westward of Wúsü shán, half a mile, is the island of Wú-án, which is five cables long,—it is barren and without inhabitants. Between the two are three small islets, with reefs lying off them. Shelter from easterly winds, with a depth of from four to six fathoms, might be found here; but vessels had better not pass to the westward of Wúsü shán, until more soundings have been obtained; the number of detached reefs in this neighborhood, leading me to suspect that many sunken rocks will be found.

South from Wúsü shán Island 1·1 mile, is another half-tide reef, which lies seven cables from the main.

North 32° E. from Wú-án island, lie two patches which are covered at high water, and between it and the main are several islets and half-tide rocks.

North 40° W. from Wúsü shán Island is Tsingsü; midway between the two is a cliff islet, (Jihsü,) northwest of which two cables, and S.S.W. one cable, are reefs which are dry at low water.

Tsingsü.—Tsingsü Island 青嶼 rises precipitously from the sea; three forts are built on its summit, which is about 250 feet above the sea. These forts are situated on the east, west, and south faces, having embrasures for six, eight, and twelve guns. On the northwest side is a jetty with stone steps, leading to the summit, but these, as well as the barracks, were in an unfinished state in August, 1841.

Chihsü.—The entrance to the harbor lies between this island and the small islet Chihsü, (sixty feet high,) which is eight cables to the northeast. The shores of both islands, facing the passage, are steep to. These rocks lie half a cable southerly from Chihsü.

Two half-tide rocks lie north four cables and a half, and north 18° east three cables from it. To avoid which, when standing to the eastward, and within half a mile of Chihsü, keep the east end of that island open of the west end of Wúsü shán.

N.E. by E. from Chihsü are four islands. The two nearest are rather larger than Chihsü, and are called by the Chinese Ta-o-seao* 礁 and Hwángkwá 風櫃.

Siáu Tan.—Siáu Tan island 小担 is six cables long, and about 200 feet high, and has a sandy bay upon its northern side. On this island also there are three chimneys and forts upon its northern and southern shores.

Tátán.—Tátán 大担 is eight cables long, with a low sandy isthmus in the centre. The east end is the highest, (about 300 feet,) with a small circular watch-house and three chimneys on it. On the west side of the isthmus is a village. Between this island and the south end of Amoy, only one and a half fathoms were found; soundings, however, were not obtained close in to the Amoy shore.

Tsingsü to Taipan Point, or Weitsz' sü 外四嶼.—From Chihsü to the outer harbor, the course is north 38° west, four and a half miles in a depth of from seven to twelve fathoms. Between Tsingsü and Táipan point (one cable and a half to the southwest of which are seven half-tide rocks, and a small peaked islet off its north point,) is a deep bay, in which are several reefs. Vessels, therefore, should not stand further to the westward than to bring

* Our native informant gives only one character for this island; we suspect that the name Ta-o-seao was erroneously copied from the notes instead of *Ta* or *Seao*, for the character has both sounds; Tá is the Fukien sound.

Táipan point to bear north 60° west, or Tsingsü island south 60° east, until the positions of the dangers in it have been correctly ascertained.

Amoy.—The south end of Amoy 廈門 is a sandy point, with several black rocks extending two cables from the shore. On the slope of the hill which forms the point is a circular battery. W. by E. 0·6 of a mile, is a second battery. Between the two, a half-tide rock lies three cables from the shore. To avoid this, when standing into the coast, a cliff point with a battery, and three chimneys on it, (1·3 mile from the rock,) will be seen, and also a sandy point with a large stone at its southern extreme, 0·8 of a mile further to the northwest. Tack before these two points come in line with one another. From the Chimney point abovementioned, the line of three fathoms extends two cables—otherwise the coast line of Amoy, which is a continuous sandy beach, is steep to, and the lead a good guide.

North 61° west, about half a mile from the Chimney point, is a wall surmounted by a parapet, which extends from the coast inland three cables. From hence, to the stone on the beach, which is 0·38 of a mile distant, was one continuous line of battery, mounting forty-eight guns. From the stone on the beach, opposite to which was a white semi-circular battery, (and which with two others further to the northwest, appear to have been the only defenses, until after the visit of B. H. M. ship Blonde, in 1840,) the coast trends rather more to the northward for 0·28 of a mile, where there is a creek dry at low water; along this space was a similar line of fortification, (stone faced with earth,) mounting thirty-eight guns. At the back of the creek is an extensive suburb, and an isolated hill, the summit of which is a large mass of granite. At the creek entrance was a battery faced with planks, mounting five guns, and upon the opposite side was one similarly constructed, mounting twelve guns.

N.W. ½ W., 0·7 of a mile from the stone on the beach, are a number of rocks covered at half-tide, the outermost being one cable and a half from the shoal. On the point from whence they extend, is a mass of granite,—the side of which facing the sea has some Chinese characters upon it. To the westward of this, was a battery mounting seven guns, and on the point forming the other end of the same bay, was one mounting five. These terminated the defenses upon the Amoy side, and here the hills which form the back ground of the coast line also end. The city, which is very little above the level of the sea commences. The ridge of hills upon this face of the

island does not rise above 600 feet. They are abrupt and barren, with numerous large boulders of granite, a square upright mass of which, on the highest part of the western extreme of the ridge, rises to the height of 528 feet above the sea, and is about the average height of the chain. From the large stone, with the Chinese characters upon it, to the western extreme of Amoy, the distance is one mile. The houses extend close down to the beach, and the trading junks lay aground opposite to them. The distance across at the entrance of the channel between Amoy and the island of Kúláng sú (which is abreast this stone,) is 840 yards, and the narrowest part of the channel 675 yards.

The island of Kúláng sú 鼓浪嶼 is 1·1 mile long, and 0·7 wide; detached rocks lie off nearly all the points. Off the northeast face, or that towards Amoy, are several which are covered at high water; therefore, in passing into the inner harbor by the channel, it is recommended to keep the Amoy shore on board, after you have passed the rock with the characters on it.

The west extreme of Hausü island, which is in the centre of the inner harbor, in line with a peak on the east part of a ridge of hills at the back of it will put you on the outer rock. The summit of the island in line with the rock will carry you through nearly in mid-channel.

Having passed Harbor Rock, Fantsead, which is steep to, and lies not quite a cable from the west point of Amoy, having one fathom and a half between it and the shore, haul to the northward, and bring up where you please, taking care not to approach nearer the Amoy shore than three cables, to avoid a reef of rocks which lie to the northward of Harbor Rock.

Sänpien shih.—Off the north point of Kúláng sú is a peaked rock covered at high water, one cable and a half from the shore, and N. by W. from it two cables, is a shoal patch having two fathoms and a half at low water, which ought to he buoyed, if the harbor be frequented.

The other entrance to the harbor is between Kúláng sú and Taipan point, the distance between which is 1·8 miles. The coast is steep to, and in the channel the depth of water varies from eight to twelve fathoms. Having passed the west point of Kúláng sú, off which are several half-tide rocks one cable from the shore, the channel narrows to eight cables, and the course for Hausü Island is N.N.E., which has fifteen fathoms within thirty yards of the rocks, and should be passed close to avoid the two fathoms and a half patch

mentioned above. Harbor Rock may be steered for directly it bears to the southward of east.

N. B. This channel requires further examination.

On Kúláng sú are five batteries; two on the south end mounting fifteen and nine guns, two on the south side having seven and three guns, and one on the northwest side mounting eight guns. On Taipan point were two batteries, and on the points further to the westward three other, one of six and two of five guns.

The rise and fall of the tide from one day's observation on the full moon in September, was fourteen feet and a half; at this period, however, the night tides exceed the day by two feet. The change in the depth, in all probability, three days after full and change would exceed sixteen feet. This would be of great importance to vessels requiring repair, particularly as sites for docks, and ample materials for making them, are to be found upon the island of Kú-láng sú, as well as in other parts of the harbor.

Kúláng sú.—This island is well adapted for a settlement; it is 2·85 miles in circumference. The channel between it and Amoy is 675 yards wide. The ridge of hills on this island is higher than those opposite. There are two distinct ridges upon the island, which might be separately defended, the highest part being 280 feet above the sea. The geological features of the island are principally granite, the soil being formed of it in a decomposed state. Large boulders of it also occur in many places, both upon the shores and the highest part of the island. Fresh water from wells was plentiful, and the cultivation and artificial channels for leading it to boats, lead me to suppose that there is always a good supply of this article. There are many houses upon the island, and the population may be estimated at between 3000 and 4000.

Art. III. *Notices of Kungming, one of the heroes of the Sán Kwóh Chí.*

Sec. Pac. VII
P 2 u 2

This celebrated personage is the greatest hero recorded in the San Kwóh Chí, or History of the Three States, which is one of the best written Chinese tales that has been written; and taking into consideration that it is now 600 years since it was written, we may

also say that it is equal if not superior to any English novel of the 13th century, or a much later period. The Chinese hold it in great esteem, which they show by frequently reading it, and indeed they have good reasons for so doing, as some of its passages are really sublime; that from which we take these remarks, is in our opinion one of the most worthy of notice. Perhaps before entering at once into that part where our hero approaches his latter end, it would not be here amiss, to mention a few particulars that occurred during his celebrated career. As the story goes, the early part of his life was spent amongst woods and streams, through which he delighted to roam, and though possessed of such extraordinary talents, he preferred solitude, and the pleasures of a country life, to engaging at all in the affairs of state; but Hiuente, the then reigning sovereign of Hán, a very valiant and virtuous prince, and who just at that time was doing all in his power to collect the worthies of the land at his court, hearing of his fame, went in person to search him out. The season was then far advanced in winter, and the snow lay thick on the ground; yet notwithstanding, the monarch accompanied by a few intimate followers started in quest of Kungming; but after a long and wearisome journey, on arriving at his cottage, they had to bear the disappointment of finding him absent from home, and as none of the remaining inmates could inform where he had gone, they were obliged forthwith to return. But Hiuente was not so easily to be baffled in his attempts to gather together a number of wise councillors and instructors, and he determined again to go and visit him in his solitude; and shortly afterwards, during the same rigorous weather set out for that purpose, but was as formerly unsuccessful. He then deferred it until the next spring, when he began to make extensive arrangements for the subjugation of the two states of Wú and Wei (this being the time when the empire was divided into three parts, Wei, Wú, and Han or Shuh, each of whom was striving for mastery over the two others), and as he was now more in need of good advice than ever, he resolved to go once more in quest of this great worthy, who had been described to him as possessing the greatest wisdom of any sage under heaven. Fortunately he found him at home, and having acquainted him with the object of his visit, he requested him to accompany him to the capital, but as Kungming preferred the peaceful quietude of his humble cottage, to the riotous pleasures that always attend a court, it took some time to obtain his consent thereto, till at last he yielded to the intreaties of his prince, and to Hiuente's unspeakable joy, accompanied him back.

Hiuente then commenced a campaign with his enemies, and with Kungming at his elbow, from whom he sought council and advice in all matters of consequence, proved victorious in all his undertakings; indeed, everything with which our hero had to do, gave success to his employers, and throughout the whole story, there is hardly a single instance recorded of its being otherwise. But Hiuente, after a series of victories, followed the way of all flesh, and as sooner or later, each one of us must do, drew near his latter end. On his death-bed, which is most affectingly and beautifully described, he appointed Kungming to be regent, and having made him promise to follow up the great work, and spend his last breath in conquering the whole of China, he intrusted him with the welfare of the empire, and then breathed his last.

Kungming had now to bear a truly heavy burden, the reins of government were put into his hands, and the happiness of the country was entirely dependant on him, but having once received the trust of the late emperor he resolved to exert himself to the utmost in fulfilling it, and his courage, wisdom, and skill were very soon put to the test. The states of Wú and Wei perceiving that Hiuente was dead, and that his son was an imbecile prince, thought this a good opportunity for totally annihilating the now tottering house of Hán; and to make it the more sure they called in the aid of some barbarian tribes, to help them in effecting a simultaneous attack on all sides. Matters being thus arranged, and the signal given, they all at once crossed the frontiers, and commenced their work of extermination; but Kungming after some short delay, collected the whole of the forces, which, having divided into several divisions and assigned to each their task, he himself with an army marched against the barbarians, whom he not only subjugated, but also by acts of generosity and benevolence, brought over to his cause. To the fickle prince of Wú, he sent an embassy in which he was so far successful as to bring him also over to his interests, and now having Wei alone to contend with, he directed all his efforts in that quarter, and even invaded his territory. But here through the mismanagement of some of his officers whom he had intrusted with important services, he did not meet with his accustomed good fortune, being nearly surrounded by the enemy, and his retreat also cut off; yet in these trying circumstances he did not lose his wonted presence of mind, for though the enemy had made certain of their prey, he disconcerted all their plans, and in the end effected a safe withdrawal to Hán, without losing a man.

He then begged the emperor to punish him for his mismanagement in being obliged to return, which was actually done, and he was degraded a few steps; but in a short time his honors were again restored, and another army was raised to attack Wei, which he was appointed to command. On hearing of the invasion, the prince of Wei, Tsáujui, collected his forces, and having appointed Sz'má Í, a brave and experienced officer, who had fought in the last campaign against Kungming, to be commander-in-chief, he sent him off, with instructions to keep possession of the strongholds and mountain passes, fortifying himself strongly therein, but on no account to engage the enemy; for he conjectured, that their provisions would soon be consumed, when they would of themselves retire, and then could be attacked to great advantage. This proved in the end to be the case, for the army of Shuh having been only provided with a slender commissariat, and all Kungming's endeavors to provoke the enemy to fight proving abortive, they were forced much against their will to withdraw; but owing to the masterly style in which the retreat was managed, this was accomplished without loss, to the great chagrin of the opposing party.

But their absence was only for a short time, for as soon as Kungming had made arrangements for the regular supply of the army, and had moreover obtained the assent of Wú to invade Wei on the other side, he, ever eager to fulfill the trust imposed upon him, again set out on his mission. The enemy acted on the same plan as before, but notwithstanding their precautions, Kungming by his address, brought them to an engagement several times, which never failed to end in their being defeated with great loss; but though he also took some of their cities, still they were not sufficiently weakened to be obliged to abandon their intrenched camp. However, thinking that by degrees he would weary them out, Kungming pushed on his operations with greater vigor, but just as victory was beginning to crown his efforts, he received a summons to repair forthwith to the capital.

It came from his sovereign, and therefore it must be obeyed, so that however much against his wish, he was obliged to relinquish the prize which was almost within his grasp. Having no experienced officer who could be intrusted with the command of the army, the retreat was sounded, and all went back to their own territory. Here he found that a courtier had slandered him, giving out reports that he intended to possess himself of the country and depose the emperor; who having listened to these calumnies, had recalled him to

give an account of his conduct. Having proved the charges to be all false, and being acquitted with honor, he again marched on the same expedition, but had hardly gone, before reports reached him that the state of Wú, instead of siding with Hán, had gone over to Wei, and was marching with innumerable forces to overwhelm him.

Fearing that he would be surrounded, and thinking that all the forces were but enough for the defense of his own country, he once more withdrew into Hán, where he had the mortification of perceiving that this was a trick that had been played upon him by the officer who supplied the army with stores, and who being behindhand in his arrangements, had made use of the above stratagem to bring the army back. On the deceit being found out, the officer was severely punished for his perfidy in thinking more of his own interests than those of his country. Kungming, never losing sight of his promise which he made to his former patron, now began vigorously to prepare for another campaign, and though the emperor requested him to enjoy a little relaxation, and give peace to the land for a season, he refused to comply; for, said he, "I have received the trust of his late majesty, and sworn to exert myself to the utmost, in subjecting these thievish bands to the rule of the house of Hán, and until I have fulfilled this great work, I will not give myself a moment's ease. I have already gone out many times against these rebels, but as yet have only had partial success; therefore I now swear that your majesty shall not see my face again until I have completely conquered them, nor will I again return until this be accomplished:" and he faithfully kept his word. Things now wore a little better appearance, for it was proved beyond doubt that Wú had collected a large army, which had already arrived at the frontiers of Wei; Kungming with redoubled ardor again set out on his last undertaking, and once more took leave of his country, which he never beheld again.

As soon as the enemy perceived that another invasion was in contemplation, they immediately put the country into a state of defense, and intrenched themselves as strongly as ever; so that when the invaders arrived, they found that they had no despicable foe to contend with, but one which would call forth all the exertions of their noble chief to cope with. His scheme was to do all in his power by insults and other maneuvres to cause the enemy to come out and fight a pitched battle, when he felt certain that he would be enabled to put them entirely to the rout; whilst on the other hand the commander-in-chief of the army of Wei well knew by former

experience the talents of his rival, and that his safety, and the only way by which he could compel the hostile army to retire, depended upon his keeping up a vigilant guard, and remaining quietly within his trenches.

Yet notwithstanding his alertness, he was often caught in the snares of Kungming, though not to such an extent as to insure the defeat of his whole force; for our hero, possessing magical arts often played most curious tricks, which sometimes put his opponents to their very wit's end, and almost terrified them out of their lives. It seems that on one occasion, all the fodder for the beasts of burden, as well as the provisions for the soldiers, had to be brought from a distance of many miles, and through a hilly country, close to the camp of Wei. These difficulties almost prevented the transport of the subsistence of an army, consisting of several hundred thousand men, and therefore he determined to construct wooden cows and horses, which were set in motion by means of extraordinary machinery, so that they could walk and run like those of nature. These kind of animals he found to be very convenient, as they admirably suited the purpose for which they were made, and not only did he thus obtain regular supplies, but what was more advantageous, his porters did not help to consume what they carried. They were also useful in enticing the enemy into ambuscades, who being always on the lookout, obtained knowledge of Kungming's new invention, and also wished to obtain possession of such profitable beasts. As they could not themselves manufacture them without a pattern, they resolved to lie in wait, and capture some as they drove past. The spies having reported this to Kungming, which indeed did not exceed his expectations, and for which he was fully prepared, he also laid men in ambush, and routed the enemy with great loss. However, we suppose that in these matter-of-fact days, this part of the tale will be regarded as rather too far fetched, and unworthy of credit. We are told in one place, that the chief part of the machinery lay in the tips of the tongue, and one occasion as the herd was being hotly chased by a party of Wei soldiers, the pursued wrenched this member out of their mouths, when the animals stopped unable to move an inch, and proving of no use to the captors.

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At this time the army of Wú crossed the frontier in great numbers, and in accordance with their agreement made a descent upon the territory of Wei, the prince of which being roused by the imminent danger, determined to oppose them at once with all the force that he could muster; and having sent reinforcements to his general

Sz'má Í who was opposing Kungming, and orders to continue on the defensive, and not give his opponent any opportunity for fighting, he himself set out at the head of his army to oppose the new comers. Luckily for him, he had hardly arrived in their vicinity before his scouts captured one of their messengers who was carrying a dispatch to Sunkiuen the sovereign of Wú, in which his generals informed him of the whole line of conduct they intended to pursue, with a description of their plans, &c., &c. Having obtained this information of their intended movements, he instantly adopted measures by which he could disconcert them, and attacking the force unawares, defeated it in one or two engagements, so that the expedition was obliged to return without effecting anything.

In the meantime, Kungming had been doing his utmost to provoke Sz'má Í to a battle, and though he often highly incensed him by his insolence, still he could not force him to leave his camp. Whilst he was laboring under these and other disappointments, the news of the defeat of the army of Wú, and its subsequent return arrived. On hearing it, he fainted away, and though he soon revived, disease had taken hold of him, and he expressed his fears that he was about to die. His constitution had for sometime been gradually undermining from the arduous duties he performed, for there was nothing that he did not look after in person, from the affairs of state, down to the wants of the private soldier. It is no surprise then, that after he had gone on in this way for years without remission, that his health began to give way, and only required a shock like this to crush him at once into the grave. On the day that he received the fatal intelligence he took to his bed, and having moreover perceived by the stars that his end was approaching, he signified the same to his attendants. They at first tried to laugh it off, but perceiving that he was really serious, they became concerned, and begged him to employ prayer as a means for averting such a calamity. Kungming listened to their advice, and amongst other forms of supplication he lighted a number of lamps, amongst which was placed the one of his destiny; for it was so that if this continued burning for seven days without going out, it was a sign that his life would be lengthened, but if it was extinguished during that time, it signified that he would die. All arrangements being completed, he knelt down and prayed in the most pathetic terms, that he might be spared for a short time, in order to carry out the great work that he had begun, and fulfill the promise that he had made to his late prince. It was on account of his country that he made these supplications, and there-

fore he trusted that heaven would graciously listen to them, in order that the lives of the people might be saved, and the house of Hán preserved. Having finished praying, he arose, and though he spit blood without cessation, and his sickness had arisen to an alarming height, he still attended to the ordinary affairs of the army throughout the day, whilst during the night he repeated the same ceremonies.

It should be observed, that Sz'má Í was also a star-gazer, and was enabled to foresee future events; and happening, just about the time when Kungming was taken sick to scan the constellations, he noticed that the star of his rival did not burn as clearly as usual, but with a dim and flickering light, by which he knew that he must be very ill, and could not remain much longer in the world. He was thereupon exceedingly glad, and to be still more sure he immediately dispatched an officer with a party of men to spy out whether it was indeed the case. Just as they arrived at the camp of Shuh, Kungming was in his tent at his devotions, which he had continued now for six days: his lamp still continuing to burn as brightly as ever, he began to cheer up, thinking that the danger had past, when a loud noise was heard outside the camp, and an officer hurriedly entered to report that they were attacked. At the same moment Kungming hastily turned round to return to his post, and not taking heed to what was spread out on the floor, he trod on the fatal lamp, and the light was instantly extinguished. Thus all his hopes were blighted, but trying to reconcile himself to his situation, he only sighed and said, "Our life and death are destined, and we can do nothing to avert out fate."

Knowing from this that it was the will of heaven that he should die, he forthwith began to prepare for that solemn hour; and having called all his principal officers together he delivered to each his dying commands, the most important of which were that they should continue to act under the old principles, and that the commander-in-chief, whom he then nominated, should employ the same old trustworthy generals that he had hitherto done, in whom he put most implicit reliance; that on his death, they should gradually retreat into their own land, and put off wailing and lamenting until their arrival there; for if done now it could only inform the enemy of his demise, and they would be instantly attacked; that if such should be the case, they should make up an image of him, in his usual dress, and put it at the head of the troops, which would strike consternation into the forces of Wei, and they would then obtain a com-

plete victory. He also foretold some events that would soon come to pass, and left behind him in writing, the way in which affairs ought to be managed; he also gave over to those who were his most particular friends the books which he had written during his life, together with some discoveries in archery, &c.

Having done this he sat down and drew up a long memorial to the emperor, in which he acknowledged his faults in not having conquered his enemies or given peace to the empire, for which he humbly begged to be forgiven; that it had ever been his most earnest wish to have done so, but that heaven had seen fit to put obstacles in the way, which he most sincerely regretted. In conclusion he exhorted him to follow the example of his august father, and always exert himself in giving peace to the land; but that if he wished to improve the manners of his people, he should advance the worthy and ever take care to banish the wicked from his person.

When this was received, the whole court was thrown into consternation, but nobody felt it more than the emperor himself, for he well knew that Kungming was the strongest support of his throne, which otherwise would long ago have been cast down. However, as he was very anxious to know somewhat of futurity respecting the kingdom, he instantly dispatched an old minister to go and make inquiries of Kungming what appearance matters would wear a hundred years hence, but on his arrival at the camp he found him already speechless. Presently, he again opened his eyes and seeing this minister by his bedside, said to him, I already know for what purpose you have come here. The minister said that he had received commands to come and ask him who could be intrusted with the great affairs of the empire, a century hence. The man was named: and who after him was the next question: another person was again mentioned. And who then? Kungming did not answer. Surprised at his silence all the officers advanced to look at him, and found that he had already breathed his last.

Thus ended the life of this statesman, in the 54th year of his age. He had always shown himself zealous in the affairs of the ministry, never failing to express his true opinions, and when he had taken upon himself to defend his country, and had sworn not to rest until he had freed it from its misery, he faithfully kept his word.

Though it occurred after our hero's death, it would perhaps not be out of the way to mention, that agreeable to Kungming's instructions, after his decease, the army of Hán was immediately set in

motion on their return home. This being perceived by Sz'má Í, he forthwith pursued them, concluding that this retrograde movement was in consequence of Kungming's death, and thinking that they would be dispirited by the loss of their leader, he expected to gain an easy victory over them. What then was his astonishment on coming up with them to find out that they were drawn up in order of battle to receive him, and that at their head should be no less a personage than Kungming himself (at least so he thought). The total defeat of the army of Wei then followed, after which that of Hán quietly returned to its own territory, where the troops buried their general, and then gave vent to their lamentations. The whole court went into mourning, and there were none, who did not weep as if they had lost a father.

Art. IV. *Remarks on Chinese character and customs.* By G. Tradescant Lay.

I ought perhaps in the first instance to apprise the reader, that in all my attempts to delineate the Chinese character, and in all my accounts of what I have witnessed among that people, I feel a strong bias towards the fairer side of the picture. The secret of this partiality, if indeed it merits that designation, is this. The kindness I have at any time exercised towards them, they have returned, and that too with usury. The services I have occasionally rendered, they have been so far from consigning to the oblivious poison of ingratitude, that not only the individuals benefited, but their acquaintance, their neighbors, and all to whom the good deed was told, never afterwards lost an opportunity of recording their thankful remembrance in terms of the highest praise and admiration. In the absence of most of those consolations, religious, social and domestic, which either sweeten this life or ripen the mind for the fruition of a better, it has often refreshed me to think, that I had the confidence and the esteem of not a few of the Chinese community. A confidence and an esteem, which I will not show myself unworthy of, by dwelling upon their faults, mocking at their eccentricities, caricaturing their minds, or despising their pursuits and enjoyments. Every traveler has an undisputed right to describe scenes and doings as they struck his

own mind, and the public are free to accept such descriptions with whatever degree of credit they may see fit. But this I will take the liberty of saying, that the stranger, who discovers nothing amiable among the Chinese people, never gave them an opportunity of seeing that he has any ingredient of that sort in his own composition, and that he, who has not gained their goodwill and their applause, has assuredly not taken much pains to deserve them.

Two general observations have been often made, and as often received by most persons, I believe, as unquestionably founded in fact: The unvarying character of the Chinese people throughout the empire, and the pertinacious and doting attachment with which they adhere to everything that antiquity has conveyed to them.

As to the first observation, that the Chinese are identical in every province of the empire, a man needs not travel over many parts of China to see that this cannot be established by an appeal to reality. At Canton, the attire of the males is showy, and often selected with a reference to the contrast of colors, while the wearer is obviously thinking of the effect his outward appearance is likely to make upon the beholders. At Ningpo, instances of this kind are so rare, that I never saw one in any visit to that place. The garments of the wealthy are sometimes rich in their texture, but never fanciful in either their shape or their color. The gait of such persons is simple and unaffected, their demeanor without ostentation or conceit. At Ningpo, females who have a regard for their reputations never visit the theatre; in the suburbs of Canton, I have seen several hundreds at one time occupying the front gallery fitted up for their reception by the principal contributors to such places of amusement. At Súchau, the seat of everything that is elegant and refined, ladies of quality are seen at the theatre without subjecting themselves to the reflections of the critical and the censorious. At Tinghái, a stranger is fed and lodged whether he be known or unknown. At Ningpo, hospitality is confined to friends and relatives. At Amoy and Fuchau fú, females old and young decorate their heads with the most gaudy flowers on all occasions. At Ningpo and Chusan, the young only wear such ornaments, and then chiefly on occasions of festivity, when the wearer selects such as are most remarkable for the neatness of their form, and unassuming graces of their colors. The elderly ladies as at Canton dispense with these adornments altogether, and leave them to such as have some youthful charms to keep them company. At Canton, the guests observe the ceremony of pledging and repledging at table; in the midland this rite seems to

be unknown. Any of the guests when he wishes to drink takes up his cup, and begs all the rest in their turn to follow his example. It would not be difficult to multiply instances of such variations in agricultural processes, domestic economy, and social intercourse, but these will suffice to show that it would be useful to be a little on our guard when we draw general conclusions, and that it is expedient to enlarge our stock of particulars before we venture upon universals.

As to the stereotype of the Chinese character, we need only cast our eye over their ancient prints and diagrams, to perceive that there has been an entire revolution in their costume. The ancient official dresses were fantastic, elaborate and ill-proportioned; the modern are simple and becoming. The former might very well serve to embellish a mountebank, the latter suits a gentleman, and adorns without betraying the design. If we may infer anything from the attitude of ancient worthies as they are represented in old pictures, and believe that players are faithful copyists of bygone ages, a measured pace and an air of self-importance were considered as elements in a proper bearing. Now if there be anything to denote a great man, apart from his retinue, it is his unpretending demeanor. And without multiplying instances, every observing and philanthropic person of the expedition, in which I have had the honor to serve, has already witnessed one of the greatest changes that ever came over the human mind. A people who a few months ago condemned us, now seek our favor, are delighted with the most transient look of complacency, and feel themselves far exalted above their neighbors whenever they can obtain an interest in our friendship. There are at Canton some vindictive spirits, some rude and untamed beings, who form exceptions to this rule, but these are not fair exponents and representatives of the Chinese people—they are only the genuine and appropriate fruits of a system which is now most happily drawing near its utter extinction.

I have mixed with the Chinese at their entertainments whenever opportunity invited me, and found that though there is something like rule and order in their succession of courses, ample room is left for variety and the display of individual taste. The garniture of the table when first set out consists of fruits, confections, pastry, dried meats, and so forth, but in this the servitor consults his own fancy as well as the resources of his master. In ordinary cases the bowls which contain the ragouts, soups, and prepared viands, are brought on one at a time, but at the entertainment in Nanking each guest

was furnished with a separate basin, more in accordance with European feeling.' This is considered as most complimentary to the guest, for when a Chinese gentleman from Ningpo wished to do honor to Mr. Gützlaff and myself by a feast, that cost him not a little research as well as money, he adopted it. Chinese have often been charged with a want of discrimination in their choice of eatables. But in fact they are epicures, and consequently not content with what is sufficient to supply the wants of nature, they seek to please and provoke the appetite by an assortment of far-fetched dainties. Some of these are not agreeable to European prepossessions, but to relish any one of them does not require more training than is necessary for the enjoyment of many things that are highly valued by gentlemen who delight in the pleasures of the table among ourselves. At some of their dinners I have felt the want of bread and vegetables, especially when the dishes, as it often happens, were rich and highly seasoned; at others this lack has been supplied by bread which is generally well made, and vegetables selected for the occasion. To find contentment in that kind of ardent spirits, which is distilled from rice, and universally employed as a beverage at all the principal meals, requires some resolution and patience. It is in flavor so unlike anything set forth on our tables that it has called upon me to exert all my predilections for the Chinese, and nothing perhaps, but a settled wish to be at home here would have prevailed upon me to take what was at first so disagreeable to me. It differs, however, very much in its taste and qualities. That from Shâuhing is esteemed the best, and is certainly the most unexceptionable in point of flavor. In its effects upon the constitution, it seems to rank with the least hurtful of spirituous liquors. It assists digestion very materially, and unless taken to great excess neither leaves the headache, loss of appetite, or a dry-mouth behind it. Our seamen suffer from the use of it, but that which is sold to one who drinks merely for excitement, and what is set before a guest, are in all likelihood different things. To take the favorite beverage without disgust, to wield a pair of ivory sticks instead of a knife and fork, to eat vermicelli gracefully, and to open a melon seed without crushing the meat, constitute the chief acquirements necessary to qualify a person for the part of an easy guest at a Chinaman's table. These are worth the pains they may cost, since nothing gains the heart of a native so effectually, as to let him see that his attempts to gratify have all been successful, and that betwixt you and himself there is no difference, but such as may happen to result from superior mental endowments or the advantages of a better training.

No apology can or ought to be made in the behalf of the unfeeling practice of spoiling the feet of the female. It had its origin solely in pride, which, after the familiar adage, is said to feel no pain. It is deemed, however, such an essential among the elements of feminine beauty, that nothing save the sublimer considerations of Christianity will ever wean them from the infatuation. The more reduced this useful member is, the more graceful and becoming it is thought to be. When gentlemen are reciting the unparalleled charms of Súchau ladies they seldom forget to mention the extreme smallness of the foot, as that which renders them complete, and lays the top-stone upon all the rest of their personal accomplishments. The compression of the foot does not render the Chinese lady incapable of walking, nor does it give that awkwardness to the gait which one might be apt to expect. Walking among females of the lower orders is often effected with difficulty, but this arises from the imperfect manner in which the operation has been performed, and the inequality of the surface they are obliged to tread upon. But the speed with which many of them trip over the ground when roused by any emergency would sometimes almost induce us to think they had sustained no loss at all. Within the dwellings of those whom Providence has favored with a larger share of its gifts, the ladies move about with a quick and noiseless pace, and seem to a lively imagination to float rather than walk. The ordinary specimens of the street and the wayside are not often calculated to give us a high opinion of female beauty in China. But amongst the better ranks, examples of great personal attractions are not uncommon. In them to a loveliness of form and feature are joined a peculiar softness of manner, an eye beaming with a flood of light, a smile replete with nature's own enchantments, and a voice that lights upon the ear like the melting strains of an Æolian harp, or the subdued pulses of distant music. In youth and at home she constitutes the chief joy of her mother, and requites the wakeful exercises of maternal fondness, apart from those observances which filial duty demands, with a variety of well-pleasing arts, such as the most ingenious mind alone could invent, and the kindest heart feel and put in practice. To preserve the delicacy of her hand she is not permitted to bear her part in the active duties of the household, but spends her time in works of embroidery, conversing with her female friends, or in dutiful attentions to her mother. In the common walks of experience, I know not a more engaging sight than that of a mother and her daughter, each apparently forgetting herself to make the other hap-

py. At home her attire is often plain, sometimes rich, but only splendid when occasions of festivity render gay clothing a point of etiquette. Some latitude must be given for the diversity of tastes, but I think the costume of a Chinese lady is in shape, style and combination of colors not surpassed by anything we meet in our own country.

At home or abroad, in holiday robes or in plain clothing, the heart of a Chinese female seems to be at all times ready to overflow with mirth and good humor. Ill usage or misfortune may make her sad for a while, but the smallest efforts to soothe or amuse on the part of one whom she values drives away all her heaviness. Confucian philosophy has done its best to unfit a Chinese for the possession of such an heritage, by assigning to woman nothing but the privilege of drudging for her lord. Those well chosen terms of esteem and preference with which we are wont to address females, and the countless variety of polite offices which we perform as matters of course, find no place either in the written or unwritten laws of Chinese society. Native poetry and romance descant upon the accomplishments of the lover and the charms of his mistress, and in beautiful terms and imagery eulogize the bliss of chaste and well-requited love. But these sentiments seem to be confined to the poet, whose imagination guided by the promptings of his heart, and the refinement of his understanding, portrays what ought to be, but what I fear seldom happens. It is hard to conceive how a man can behold the object of his best affections, and exhibit no desire to show her any marks of regard, especially when his heart has been softened by education, and no external circumstance interferes with the display of his feelings. I have seen bride and bridegroom at their home surrounded only by friends, and have chided the latter with want of attention to his partner, but without effect. To present her with a cake, or an orange, seemed to be beyond the sphere of his acquirements. In obedience to my wish he would order a servant to perform the office, but would not venture to do it himself. Whenever the light of heaven-born Christianity shall dawn upon this people, and begin to dissipate the mists of a diabolical system of ethics which has so long brooded over the land, one of the first evidences of its presence will be a restoration of fair woman to all her rights and privileges; she will then be regarded, as she ought to be, "the glory of the man," and a Chinese will then behold a paradise yielding flowers to embellish his feasts, to adorn the friendly board, to refine, ennoble and rejoice his own heart. Now a Chinese woman looks forward to no such re-

compenses in her husband; her solaces prospective as well as present must be found chiefly among her female friends and acquaintances; as they do not form the subject of her hope, so the loss cannot affect her with any keen sense of disappointment. Still sorrow at being slighted and joy at being honored, are so natural and instinctive, that we can scarcely conceive a human heart to be without them. But if she wants the prerogatives which belong to her sex, she by no means lacks a fitness to enjoy them;—no one is more perceptive of what is kind and courteous, no one more ready to evince her sense of it by words, and acts that are always clothed with meekness and humility.

The dwelling together of wife and concubine under the same roof does not produce that unhappiness that our feelings might teach us to imagine. The sole proprietorship of a husband's attachments does not enter into the calculation of the former, so that she yields to the obtrusion of a rival without repining; and the latter, generally purchased for a large sum of money, is content to find herself in a circle much above her birth and parentage. When Chinese ladies are appealed to, they alledge that there is nothing objectionable in the practice. I have seen wife and concubine mixing together without any symptoms of jealousy, and heard them contend with unusual vehemence, that neither one nor the other had any right to complain so long as the husband was impartial and loved them both alike.

After a Chinese lady has become a wife, worn her bridal robes till all her husband's friends have admired her person and her attire in their turn, and she has presented them with tea till they cease from visits of ceremony, she begins to direct her attention to the affairs of the household, bears her part whenever it is necessary, and very often superintends the entire management and control of the domestics. Early and late she may be seen busy in her occupations, sometimes directing, but more frequently employed in the meaner duties of manipulation, and always cheerful as if her whole delight was summed up in the success of her cares. Whether her husband treats her kindly or unkindly, she looks after the entertainment of himself and his friends with an unwearied anxiety, and never thinks of participating herself till the host and guest have half finished their feast, when with her female friends she sits down to a subordinate repast in another apartment selected usually near the scene of her daily labors. I have often admired the harmony and apparent goodwill that pervades the economy of a Chinese house conducted without recourse to threats, altercations or angry words. Man-servant

and maid-servant seemed to know their part, and to be alike willing to contribute his or her share of service for the good of the whole; no sulky looks, no murmurs, no resentful airs. Noise we had sometimes in profusion, but it was not the offended voice of reproof, or the contentious tone of the gainsayer, but that kind of joyous echo, wherewith men seek to beguile their own toils and cheer their companions.

ART. V. *Christianity in Russia: the character and action of the Greek church; schools patronized by the imperial family; Christian converts from among the Buriats.*

SOME of the forms of Christianity are so vitiated that they must erelong be either reformed or overthrown, by the glorious light of revealed truth. This truth—the Bible—is at war with those forms, or rather they are at war with it, endeavoring to obscure its light and make void its hallowed influences. Were this truth not what it is—were it not the infallible and sure word of prophecy, the incontestable and manifest Will and Testament of Jehovah—those vitiated forms might continue and prevail. But error cannot maintain its ground against the force of divine truth. The decrees and purposes of the Almighty are all sure, not one will ever fail. To his Son he will give the heathen for an inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession.

> "Be wise now therefore, O ye kings!
> "Be instructed ye judges of the earth!
> "Serve the Lord with fear, and rejoice with trembling!
> "Kiss the Son, lest he be angry,
> "And ye perish from the way,
> "When his wrath is kindled but a little."

The character and action of the Greek church, and the government of Russia are both opposed to the simple doctrines of the gospel. The measures, therefore, that have been taken to prevent the free circulation of the Scriptures, and to expel from the dominions of the autocrat those who preach only according to the Scriptures, are not matters of surprise to any one. But all such intolerant measures must eventually prove abortive.

A letter before us, dated at St. Petersburg, Feb., 1842, written by a Christian lady, affords most pleasing evidence that the hostility of the church and government in Russia has not extinguished the spirit that was enkindled, not long ago, by the reading of the Bible and by the preaching and teaching of its holy doctrines.

The system of infant schools is now, it appears, fully established at St. Petersburg, and the young children collected in all the districts, and placed under tuition—the whole being done under the superintendance of Russian ladies of nobility. These ladies have formed themselves into a society, with the empress and grand-duchess at its head. There is also in the city a society of ladies for visiting prisons.

Besides the infant schools, there is at least one for other children. This is under the care of a foreign lady, and numbers about 140 pupils; and their instructress has gained such good reputation that her advice is often sought by members of the imperial family in regard to their plans of benevolence.

Still more pleasing intelligence is given concerning some of those Buriats who have received the religion of Jesus under the labors of Messrs. Swan and Stallybrass. These missionaries were banished by an edict dated September 29th, 1840. It was a painful measure that tore those pious and self-denying men away from their charge in the remote regions of Siberia, where they had long and successfully labored. But He who permitted the wrath of man to decree such cruel measures, has given the "poor Buriat converts" great grace, and enabled them to stand fast in the faith. A paragraph or two from their letters while show with what spirit those converts are endued.

"Nothing can happen to us," says one of them, "but by God's permission; and I shall try to regard everything as a token of my Savior's unchangeable love, and sent to us in his wisdom. . . . One thing I observe in the word of God; when he sent his angels with any message to this lower world, the message was always fulfilled. They were never sent in vain. They never returned from earth to heaven leaving their work undone. In like manner God's servants are never sent in vain. Ah! shall God's work in this great dark valley remain unaccomplished? Shall all be motionless, voiceless, lifeless? No. There will be great efforts; the seed will spring up; and so let the blessing of the Lord be upon us and upon you. . . . . One thing I am fully persuaded of: God will not suffer the prayers and zeal of his servants to end in emptiness. Nevertheless to think

of the state of things at the present time is grievous. What has happened we could not think of, but when it has come to pass, we see one part more of the will of God is made known to us. Not our wills, but *his* be done. Nevertheless, continue, my dear friends, to pray for your poor Buriat brethren, that they may not perish, that the light of salvation may shine upon them, and many precious souls find deliverance."

Art. VI. *A few Brief Particulars respecting the Wúsung Custom-house Register.* By G. T. Lay.

In the custom-house at Wúsung a register is kept of all the native vessels which enter and leave that river. While the British forces were in possession of it, I obtained several volumes of this record, from which the following brief particulars are drawn.

The pages of these books are divided into ten columns. In the void space or margin above the square which confines these columns, stands the day of the month, while the year is marked on the outside of each volume, as a part of its title. At the head of each column is set down the name of the place to which the vessel belongs; next, the designation of the owner's firm; then her cargo, and lastly, the place to which she is bound. The articles mentioned in the register of exports of vessels leaving the port, now before me, are these: paper, cotton cloth, tea, coarse drugs, ginger, ink-stones, &c., damaged ends of cotton, tubular cap stands, confections, spirits, sugar, cotton, leeks, grasscloth, silkworm-cases, choice wood, ornamented cloth, woolen rugs and blankets, hemp-thread, needles, alum, earthenware, timber, artificial flowers, glass, summer-cloth or muslin, chop-sticks. Many vessels from Canton are freighted with cakes made of the external coverings, or testa of beans, or in other words of the refuse that remains after the pulse-cheese has been squeezed through a cloth. These are represented as on their way back having disposed of their cargo. I have met with several junks laden with these cakes, which are given to swine, goats, and so forth for fodder, and are said to be used also in the manuring of land.

Vessels from Tsungming bear a good proportion among the en-

tries. The staple of that island is cotton, for which reason the cargoes were generally composed of this article. Rice, I was told when at that island, is not cultivated in sufficient quantities to maintain the inhabitants; hence, according to the statement made by a native, the land-tax is not, as is usually the case, paid partly in money and partly in rice, but entirely in money. The average rate per *mau*, or an area somewhere about 248 square pole or rods, is between three and four hundred cash, or copper pieces. Vessels freighted with tea, paper, cloth, sugar, artificial flowers, drugs, timber, &c., and in fact all full vessels, are bound for the coast of Shántung and Chilí, from whence they return, as it appeared from our observations at Wú-sung, laden with kinds of pulse. But as this cannot countervail the valuable cargoes they take up, a part of their receipts must be in money. Vessels returning empty are chiefly those from Canton and the coast of Fukien, which having disposed of their sugar, pulse-cakes, &c., are on their way home. As the cotton cultivation is considerable in the several departments in the vicinity of Shánghái, a good number of vessels belonging to those places are filled with cloth, thread, paper and artificial flowers, all bound for Chilí and Shántung.

From another document found by me in the same custom-house, I learn that the duty on every seaman passing that place was 300 cash, and that this was the sum allowed from the same custom-house to each of twenty poor widows for their monthly maintenance. To entitle a person to this small pittance she must be a "widow indeed," that is one who has neither sons or grandsons to requite her with what they would spare from the fruits of their industry.

ART. VII. *Some account of Her Majesty's Twenty-sixth, or Cameronian Regiment, from its formation to the present time.*

THIS is the title of a thin octavo volune, half in print and half in manuscript: the latter part is chiefly, we believe, the work of the late truly excellent col. Oglander, who bequeathed the volume to one of his staff officers, now a resident in Hongkong. By the aid of an additional manuscript, kindly placed at our disposal, the account of the regiment is brought down to the close of the year 1842.

There have been in China, during the late war, H. B. M.'s 18th, 26th, 49th, 55th, and 98th regiments; also from the presidency of fort St. George, the 2d, 6th, 14th, 37th, 41st native infantry, troop horse artillery, two companies 2d battalion artillery, one company 3d battalion artillery, rifle company, native infantry, and three companies of sappers and miners; and also one regiment, the Bengal Volunteers from Fort William. After the return of the first, there was a second regiment of the Bengal Volunteers. The whole of this force was under the command of his excellency sir Hugh Gough.

The account of the origin and formation of the regiment we give verbatim, as we find it in the volume before us.

"The religious persecutions which the cruel and ill-judged policy pursued by the Stuart family, enforced against their subjects of the Presbyterian persuasion in Scotland, gave rise to the formation of various bodies of men, who, driven to desperation by ill usage, occasionally appeared in arms in opposition to a government which denied them all freedom of worship. And they finally became ready and well-trained supporters of the glorious revolution of 1688, to which the encroachments of king James II. on their civil as well as religious liberties, at length urged his unwilling subjects of both kingdoms. This revolution, which commenced in both countries in November, 1688, was rendered decisive in Scotland in March following, when the duke of Hamilton obtained the ascendency in the Convention; in effecting which the Cameronians were most active agents, especially in the transactions of the 18th of that month. On the following day the Cameronians manifested their zeal and devotion to this great cause by furnishing a body of 1200 men, who were raised "on the instant, without beat of drum and without levy money," and being afterwards regimented, they were placed under the command of the Earl of Angus, to whom the estates granted a warrant. The king's confirmation appears to have been antedated to the 19th April, 1669, the date of the act of parliament, which accepted the offer of the earls Argyll, Marr, Glencairne, and Angus, and the lords Strathnaven, Blantyre, and Bargan, and of the laird of Grant. These regiments were to be 600 men each, except the earl of Angus's, which was to be 1200 strong. The Cameronians were then enrolled as the 22d regiment.

"Before their final formation as a regiment, they had an opportunity of rendering an important service to their country, by protecting, together with the militia and some of the Argyll Highlanders, the early sittings of the Convention, whose safety was endangered by the garrison of the castle, which the duke of Gordon still held. They were relieved before the castle by the troops under sir John Lanier; and the security of the estates was afterwards confirmed by the arrival, in March, of three Scottish regiments which had been employed in the Dutch service, and had attended William to England under the command of general Mackay.

"Though the sanction of the estates was obtained on the 19th April, their organization appears not to have been completed till the 12th May, when a field officer came to Douglas to see them embodied; and on the 14th they were mustered by Mr. Buntine, the muster master-general, on the Holm, near the town of Douglas, by the side of Douglas water."

In April, 1691, the regiment landed in Holland, and formed a part of the confederate army under king William. The earl of Angus fell at the head of his regiment in August of the next year. Andrew Munro first succeeded to the colonelcy, and then it passed to James Ferguson. In 1697, the regiment was received into Dutch pay, but taken back in 1700, and returned to England. In 1701, it and two others were sent from Scotland to Holland.

On the accession of queen Anne, 1702, by a new arrangement, the Cameronians were enrolled as the 26th instead of the 22d regiment, and are often and honorably named in the histories of the successive campaigns, till they quitted the Lower Countries in 1713. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, the sieges of Lille and Mons, and shared in all the hardships of the campaigns under Marlborough, of which an account has been preserved by their colonel, Blackadar. From 1713 till the autumn of 1715, they appear to have been in Ireland, when, on account of their fidelity, they were brought back to Scotland on the breaking out of the rebellion in favor of the Pretender. The rebellion quelled, the regiment returned to Ireland in 1716. Having remained there ten years, they were called to a post of danger at Gibraltar. In 1738, they embarked from thence, in Minorca; and from thence, in 1748, for Ireland, and returned to their native land in 1754, after an absence of about 32 years.

In the spring of 1757, they went again to Ireland; but their stay in that country must have been short, as in the orders of major-general Wolf, dated Halifax, 1759, they appear to have formed a part of the force destined for the conquest of Canada. On the heights of Abraham, "the agile Scotch Highlanders with their stout claymores, served the purpose of cavalry, and the steady fire of the fusileers compensated in some degree for the want of artillery." The Cameronians were doubtless engaged, on the 28th of April, 1760, under general Murray, "in a brilliant but rash action near Quebec." The Canadian war ended in 1763; but the Cameronians seem not to have returned home.

When the American revolution broke out in 1774, and the rebellion of those states was openly declared, the Cameronians were

found in the posts of the greatest danger, "and to them of misfortune." For, says the historian, "the whole of that vast country was left to the protection of two regiments, the 7th and the 26th, of a weak peace establishment of 340 men each," separated ino several remote garrisons. Fort Ticonderoga, garrisoned by 60 men of the 26th, was attacked by a volunteer, named Allen, and was lost. Montgomery and Arnold with collected forces advanced towards Montreal. The place was evacuated, but the retiring troops were pursued, and about 150 were taken prisoners. "On this occasion the Cameronians lost their colors, which, when the detachment found themselves closely pressed, had been stripped from the staves, and carried by an officer round his body; but finding escape impossible, they were then wrapped round a cannon-ball, and sunk in the St. Lawrence." It seems highly probable that the regiment "was reformed" in the course of the next year, by recruits and by an exchange of prisoners. This detachment of the regiment appears to have been sent to Halifax; and in the autumn of 1776, or in the spring of 1777, to have been transferred, with the 7th, to the grand scene of contest in New York and New England. The 26th took part in the capture of Fort Montgomery and Fort Clinton. During a part of 1778, the Cameronians were stationed at Staten Island. During the campaign of the next year, no particular mention is made of the 26th, which continued to form a part of Clinton's army till the autumn, "when the soldiers were drafted into other corps, and the staff, under sir William Myers, embarked, in Dec. at New York for England. Major André was of this regiment.

In England they remained till 1782, when they marched to Scotland; and in October, 1783, embarked for Ireland, where they remained till 1787, when they sailed for Canada. In 1800, they were transferred to Nova Scotia, and from thence to England the same year. In 1801, the Cameronians were called on to join the expedition by which the expulsion of the French from Egypt was effected. They took part in the operations of that year in the sige of Alexandria. In 1802, the regiment returned to England, having been reduced, from 600 to 470, by fever and dysentery.

On the 6th of July, 1803, was dated his majesty's gracious permission for the regiment to bear on its colors and appointments a *Sphynx*, with the word "Egypt," in commemoration of its services in that country. The Cameronians remained a little more than a year in their native country, which as a regiment they have never since visited

In 1805, it was sent on service to Germany, and the next year returned to Ireland. In 1808, the Cameronians found a place in the expedition fitted out for the south of Spain, under sir David Baird. They returned to England early in 1809. In August of this year they were at the siege of Armuyden, and the expedition against Antwerp having been relinquished, the Cameronians again returned to England in December. On the 4th of July, 1811, transports, carrying 613 rank and file of the Cameronians, entered the Tagus. The next year they reached Gibralter, and returned to Ireland in 1821. In 1828, they embarked in four ships for the east. From this date we continue the narrative from the manuscript.

"Thus the Cameronians for the first time were brought on service in Asia. They landed later in the season than European troops generally arrive in India. The great heat had passed by, but the months from Sep. to Dec., are not the healthiest. Though a considerable number of men passed through the hospital, yet the cases were generally slight, and but for the occurrence of the cholera, the losses by death would have been very moderate. Before the 31st of December, nine men had died of various diseases; whilst thirteen fell victims to the cholera. This fearful disease was not then generally prevalent, and the cases which occurred among the Cameronians were considered as sporadic. Its virulence at such times does not seem to be diminished, but the extent of its poisonous influence is lessened. Under all circumstances the regiment was regarded as remarkably healthy, which may be attributed to the men being of sober and regular habits, to every precaution being used to check excesses whether in liquor or in the use of fruits, and to insure a regular diet of four meals a day. The first of these was a pint of congee water taken before any man turned out for duty, parade or exercise; the second a breakfast of tea or coffee at half past 7; the third a dinner of meat and vegetables at 2; and the last, a supper of tea or coffee at 7. By a watchful superintendence and an appeal to the soldier's reason, the flannel belt round the loins and a woolen bed-gown were worn with tolerable regularity; and their use doubtless proved a great preservative against disease. Great attention was given to prevent unnecessary exposure to the sun, and by limiting the hours and seeking for shady places, even the drill of the recruits was carried on without any increased sickness being observable among them. To avoid wet feet from the morning dew is important, and the evening was therefore chosen for the field exercise, whether of the squad or the regiment; and till the time of inspection the regiment was rarely taken beyond the fort.

"The recruiting which had taken effect in March, was continued after the departure of the regiment, and proved so successful that 68 men were raised before the 24th July, when it was stopped, the establishment being more than complete. The depôt was thus rendered strong, and its appearance and the conduct of the men were stated to have been very creditable; but unluckily these men were not allowed to remain in the regiment; for the commander-in-chief calculating on volunteering from the regiments about to return home to complete the deficiency in the Cameronians, directed that the depôt should be drafted into those corps, to effect which a bounty was offered as an inducement to the men to change. Thus the depôt, from which a fresh supply of good soldiers was expected, was reduced nearly to a skeleton, for there only remained a few undersized men, and some old soldiers, who waited their discharge.

"In India a body of 234 men was transferred from the 30th regiment, a considerable proportion of whom were neither an acquisition to the corps in appearance nor in morals. So objectionable a system as that of volunteering, conducted as it has been with every license to vice and irregularity, must necessarily be accompanied with serious evils, which greatly outweigh any supposed advantages. These men joined the regiment on the 5th November, and it thus became the strongest corps in the presidency. Immediate measures were adopted to supply them with clothing and accoutrements, which was effected partly before the end of the year, and completed early in 1829. The stores of the Company furnished part of the articles wanted, and the rest were made by native workmen.

"The regiment was inspected by major-general, sir John Doveton on the 8th December. The Cameronians remained the whole of 1829, at fort St. George, the year being passed in perfect tranquillity and without any remarkable occurrence. They were inspected on the 30th March by major-general, sir John Doveton, and on the 19th December by brig.-general Andrew McDowell. The men were throughout the year very healthy, the loss by death being only 19.

"From the 1st January to the 30th September, 1830, the Cameronians remained in garrison in fort St. George, their half yearly inspection being made on the 24th May, by brigadier-general Andrew McDowell, when the regiment was commanded by major Mountain. Various rumors had been long afloat respecting its removal to Bengal, but no certain information was received till July, when besides the relief of the 89th and Royal regiments by the 55th and 62d, the Cameronians were directed after the arrival of the 57th from the New South Wales to proceed to Calcutta to replace the 14th regiment.

"It was the wish of sir George Walker that the Cameronians should be removed to Bangalore, and as it would have saved expense to have sent on the 57th to Bengal, whenever they might reach Madras Roads, application was made to the earl of Dalhousie, as commander-in-chief in India to warrant this deviation from the orders sent from home. Bangalore continued therefore nearly to the last moment to be looked on as the future station of the regiment, but as no answer came from lord Dalhousie, who was then at Penang, the governor in council decided, on the arrival of part of the 55th regiment, that the Cameronians should embark in the ships which brought out that and the 62d regiment in proportion as they came in.

"The head-quarter division therefore embarked, on the 30th September in the H. C. C. chartered ship Malcolm, and sailing on the morning of the 2d October it reached Calcutta on the 10th. The second division under captain Johnston embarked in the Hon. Company's chartered ship Lady Kennaway on the 2d, and reached Calcutta on the 10th October. The 3d division under captain Pointon embarked in the H. C. C. ship Protector on the 6th October, and reaching Calcutta on the 23d passed up the river in boats to Chinsurah, where they landed on the 25th of October. The 4th division under major Mountain which quitted Madras Roads, in the H. C. C. ship Susan, passed into boats at Calcutta on the 4th, and joined the regiment on the 5th November.

"Thus in the space of 36 days the removal of the regiment from fort St. George to Chinsurah was completed with the loss of two men only who died at sea. A small party of sick and a few others, in all 28, remained at Madras. Though Bangalore might perhaps have been the preferable station, yet as all chance of occupying it was lost by the delay which occurred in communicating with the commander-in-chief, it was highly advantageous to the regiment to effect its passage in a body, in good ships and at a good season, rather than incur the many disadvantageous changes which would have attended the delay occasioned by awaiting the arrival of the 57th regiment from New South Wales. As the arrival of the regiment was not expected by the supreme government, no arrangement had been made for its reception at Fort William, and it was decided that it should replace the King's depôt, at Chinsurah, which was immediately transferred to the fort. On the return of lord Dalhousie from Penang, it was decided that the Cameronians should march to Kurnaul, which though a distance of nearly 1000 miles, would after their long stay at fort St. George afford them a favorable change of

climate. On the 7th of December the regiment moved from Chinsurah into camp at Tarragonee, where they were detained till the 16th, owing to the chandry who had contracted to supply 241 hackeries for the conveyance of the baggage of the officers and men proving deficient in about 100 of that number. In the interval, the requisite supply was obtained through the commissariat, and the regiment, resuming its march on the 16th December, proceeded by Burdwan to Bancoorah, where it came upon the new road from Calcutta to the upper provinces. It encamped at Arrara on the last of that year, having then marched 126 miles.

"The loss suffered by death was this year greater than last, being altogether thirty-one. Of these eight were during the first half, and twenty-three the second half of the year; thirteen died at Madras, two on the passage; fifteen at Chinsurah; and one after embarkation on the river. The large proportion of deaths at Chinsurah is a proof of the unhealthiness of that place, and of that part of Bengal as compared with Madras. Ten died of Indian cholera; ten of dysentery; six of hepatitis, and the remaining five of various diseases. The sickness at Chinsurah was considerable, and owing to the frequency of cholera in its worst form it was often fatal; yet no sooner was the regiment encamped, than it ceased.

"The equipment of the regiment for the march was provided at the present reduced state of the Bengal government. One new tent for every sixteen non-commissioned officers and men without any exra allowance for married men with families or any others, except two staff serjeants, who are each allowed a tent of the old pattern. Elephants are provided for the carriage of the tents, and one callassie to each tent. The allowance should include something for the married soldiers, and then it would suffice. There are also two bildars, two bheasties, and two puckallies to a company. The hospital establishment is distinct. It consisted of seven new and two old pattern tents with callassies, bheasties and puckallies. One doolie to every ten men was allowed for the conveyance of the sick. Had any sickness prevailed, this number would have barely sufficed, for it must be expected that the natives will also become non-efficient in proportion as the sick soldiers are numerous.

"As far as Arrara, and even to Chass, which the regiment reached on the 6th January, no considerable local difficulty had occurred on the march, except the passage of the Damooder near Burdwan on the 22d December.

"A few accidents and some desertion of drivers which had occur-

red, were easily provided for, the nine following marches in which the regiment passed through the beautiful and picturesque district of Ramghur were attended with great difficulty. An extensive line of hills, which in parts are 3000 feet above the sea, were overpassed; and though the road be made with some skill, yet from its imperfect condition, and the frequency of the declivities, the baggage occasioned much delay and vexation. The oxen became unequal to the task of dragging the carts up the hills, and across the beds of the rivers and ravines, and from fatigue and sickness, occasioned by the extreme cold, the thermometer for many days being below freezing point, they died in great numbers.

"Both the commissariat and private baggage suffered so much, that with alternate halts, it was only by putting the whole resources of the district in requisition, and by the aid of constant and large fatigue parties, that the regiment reached Hazareebaugh on the 14th Jan. Ramghur is a country which has little land reclaimed from jungle, though all very susceptible of cultivation; and the sagger oxen are so small and wild as to be very unfit for the yoke in the Bengal hackery. Though two companies were at work on fatigue till past midday, the distress had become so serious at Chittrod Chuttee on the 11th, that one half of the men's boxes were broken up to lighten the loads, and they marched to Hazareebaugh with knapsacks. With every effort some baggage remained behind, which did not come up during the halt at this place, and was therefore brought to Benares, where it was embarked in the boats. At Hazareebaugh some public draught oxen, and a number of pack bullocks were procured, with which the baggage was conveyed to Sheirgatty without much difficulty. At Sheirgatty, the collector had procured a supply for fresh hackeries, which rendered the further progress to Benares much easier. The passage of the sandy beds of the rivers occasioned much more labor than the ferries. In the Damooder there was one stream only to be passed in boats, but in the Soane there were two. Many of the smaller streams which would have occasioned great loss of time and of cattle were made nearly as good as the high road, by the simple expedient of laying clay on the sand, which formed an excellent road. For this the regiment was indebted to the assistant collector Mr. Neave, whose zeal and intelligence had greatly contributed to smooth the difficulties which impeded its progress through this deficient but beautiful country.

The regiment encamped at Secrole from the 4th to the 6th Feb. inclusive; the new hackeries with the fine oxen of Cawnpore which

were ready for use at Benares through the intervention of the assistant commissary, enabled the regiment to move along the fine broad road to Allahabad without trouble, and the passage of the Ganges was also effected in one day, though there was a ferry and a tract of sand to pass. The rains had a favorable influence on the weather, which continued cool till after the regiment reached Meerut on the morning of Saturday, the 26th of March.

"Thus was terminated a journey of unusual length for a queen's regiment in India. The total distance is 905 miles, which was performed in eighty marches, being a little more than 11½ daily on an average; the longest march was sixteen, the shortest under three miles. The ordinary time of starting was from one to three hours before daylight, so that on the longest marches the men were on the ground by nine, but more frequently at seven or eight; those on fatigue only during the passage through the Ramghur district were out till mid-day and after.

"The grenadier company of the 59th reg. N. I. accompanied the Camerons for the usual baggage and police duties from Chinsurah to Cawnpore, where they were relieved by another company from that cantonment; two other reliefs were made at Mynpoorie and Ally Ghur. The sipahis were extremely useful, active, well behaved, and intelligent. The men were very healthy, especially the first month, when the sick list fluctuated from six to eight; afterwards it increased to thirty, but never exceed forty; two men only died, one of cholera, and one of apoplexy. The commissariat supplies were good and regular; 1 *lb.* of biscuit, 1½ *lb.* of beef, and two drams of rum were the daily allowance.

"The remainder of the year passed over without anything remarkable; the barracks, which are excellent, afforded every comfort and accommodation. The detachment which left Chinsurah by the river on the 6th December, 1830, and consisted of thirty sick and forty-six married and weakly men, arrived at Meerut on the 16th of May, having lost one by disease and one by accidental drowning. The difficulties experienced by this small detachment afforded a strong example how much marching by land is preferable to river navigation.

"The regiment was inspected on the 7th May, and again on the 22d of November, by major-general sir Samford Whittingham, who was on both occasions pleased to express his full satisfaction with its appearance and conduct. The earl of Dalhousie also visited the regiment on the 24th Oct.; and set off on the 29th to rejoin his camp at Delhi, having left it at Kurnaul. The regiment was generally

healthy this year, losing only twenty-four men, of whom four died by accident. Including the admissions from the river party, the total of entries in hospital was 779, being 51 less than in 1830, and 169 less than in 1829. The other casualties amounted to 10. The conduct of the men, notwithstanding several untoward circumstances, was very good.

"The year 1832 was passed undisturbed at Meerut, unmarked by any event of note. The commander-in-chief, general sir Edward Barnes saw the regiment with the other corps in line on the 4th March, 1832, and again on the 3d December, 1832, when he inspected it separately. He was on both occasions pleased to express his satisfaction with its appearance. The first half yearly inspection was made by brigadier Ximiines on the 7th of May, 1832, and the second by sir Samford Whittingham, who both expressed their favorable opinion of its appearance and conduct.

"The health of the regiment was not so good in 1832 as in 1831, to which an epidemic catarrah in April, and its consequences in the hot and rainy season chiefly contributed. The admissions into hospital were 973, being 216 in excess of the number admitted in 1831. The deaths were however two less; the other casualties were 26.

"The year 1833 passed away without any material change in the situation or circumstances of the regiment. The commander-in-chief sir Edward Barnes proposed its removal to Ghazeepore to make way for the 16th foot, but his recommendation was rejected by the gov.-general in council on account of expense. The first half yearly inspection was made by brigadier sir David Ximiines on the 4th May, and the second by major-general the hon. John Ramsay on the 3d December, who both expressed their good opinion of the appearance, discipline and conduct of the corps. The general behavior of the N. C. O. and men, all things considered, may be deemed satisfactory.

"Notwithstanding the extraordinary heat of the summer and autumn, the admissions into hospital were 302 less than in 1832, and the deaths less by seven, which with due allowance for reduced numbers, proves a better state of health. It is remarkable, however, that both dysentery and hepatitis, the two most ruinous enemies to the constitution with which the European has to contend in India, increased. It is much to be feared that the use of ardent spirits contributed mainly to create a predisposition to these diseases. Besides the fifteen deaths, there were fifty other casualties, among which twenty-two were for limited service, and two transported by sentence of a general court martial. From the 1st January this year, the embroidery of the officers' uniform was changed from silver to gold.

"Meerut was the station of the regiment during the year 1834, with one short exception. On the 2d Aug., an order of immediate preparation for service in the field was received, but no destination was stated; subsequent orders delayed the march to the 1st October, on which day the regiment marched. Its progress was arrested by the receipt on the night of the 11th, of a letter from major Alves, the political agent in Rajast'han, in which he recommended the corps to be halted till orders should be received from brig.-general Stevenson. This change arose from the amicable arrangement of the differences with the rájá of Joudpore, who had prudently yielded all the points in dispute. On the 14th, an order arrived for the Cameronians and two squadrons of the 11th Dragoons to return to Meerut, where they arrived on the 25th. The baggage of the officers and men was carried entirely on camels, of which 84 were employed for the former, and 155 for the latter. The average weight of each soldier's kit was 20 *seers*, in which were included his knapsack, his coatee, and his bedding. Each company had one camel for stores.

"The regiment was inspected on the 5th May, and the 5th Dec. by major-general the hon. John Ramsay, who on both occasions expressed his satisfaction with regard to its field discipline and its internal economy.

"Though the statement of characters, and the number of courts martial, indicated no material change in the conduct of the men, the continued increase of hepatic disease proves the injurious effects of ardent spirits. One third of the deaths are directly attributable to excess; and though the latter cannot always be distinctly traced, yet various circumstances concur to show, that the use of spirits has been an exciting cause of much disease. Though every means are adopted to make the men sensible of their true interest, the general prejudice which prevails in favor of the use of spirits renders them averse to relinquish it; and thus is maintained the certain and prolific source of drunkenness and crime. The progress of civilization and religion can alone conquer this evil. It appears that orders were issued from Horse Guards on the 17th March for recruiting to recommence in Scotland; and in November, 62 recruits thus raised, and one old soldier landed at Calcutta.

"In conduct this year there has been a falling off, as is shown by the increased number of minor offenses and of court martials. Though the year was remarkably favorable to health, yet the deaths equalled those in 1834. A decrease of admissions to hospital indicates the influence of favorable seasons, whilst the greater mortality

proves the fatal results of bad living. The number invalided was only six. The arrival of the buffs at Meerut being fixed for the 5th Jan. 1836, preparations were made for the Cameronians to encamp at Kurkauda on that day. The hospital was broken up on the 27th December, and the detachment of sick, convalescents, and married men, under capt. Caine, left Meerut on the 28th. Their number was five serjeants, eight corporals, one drummer, 84 privates, 64 women, and 120 children. They embarked on the 31st Dec., and left the ghaut on the 2d January. After a tedious passage, they disembarked at Ghazeepore on the 8th February.

"The regiment having gone into camp on the 5th January, continued its march on the 9th. The journey terminated on the 29th February, after 45 marches and 8 Sabbath-day halts. The men of both the water detachments were very healthy; and the regiment also was very healthy, the sick ranging from five to twelve daily. As there is more occupation, and generally less temptation on a march than in quarters, the men's conduct improved during its continuance; though when near Cawnpore on the 3d and 4th February, and by their increased acquaintance with the means of obtaining liquor from the natives near the encampments, the number of crimes exceeded those which occurred in 1831.

"Having occupied its new station on the 29th February, 1836, the regiment expected to have remained in it for the usual period, but it was included in the change of quarters for the approaching cold season. The 44th regiment from Fort William replaced the Cameronians, who were ordered to march to Calcutta on the 1st December. The nine months of their sojourn at Ghazeepore, proved very unfavorable to health. In March, April, and May, the admissions into hospital were within the average of the seven previous years; but towards the end of May, a number of cases of colic with three of cholera occurred, and the latter rapidly increased to a most violent epidemic. The hospital was a scene of distress, which demanded every exertion of moral courage and of medical skill to meet its arduous duties, and it was so crowded, that some alarm was excited, lest further injury should spring from it. The distance of the barracks, and limited medical resources, prevented the opening of fresh wards in them. Happily the disease abated with the setting in of the rains, and disappeared as the wet season advanced. During the continuance of the cholera there was little other disease. The admissions in July to Octoberr, were beyond the usual average, and in the last half of September, and early in October, a severe but not fatal

fever prevailed; so that when sir Henry Fane visited the hospital at his inspection there were 111 patients. The men's health rapidly improved in November, and on the passage down the Ganges, so that seven only were in hospital on arriving at Fort William, Jan. 13th, 1837. The men were very healthy during the march, but the mortality was this year greater than any since the regiment arrived in India, being in all 50 deaths, 30 of which were from cholera. With regard to conduct, the total number of offenses though large is less than that of the four previous years, but the court martials are a little above the average. The recruits of 1835, joined at Ghazeepore, most of whom have proved an acquisition to the regiment; eight of them died within the first twelve months. The half yearly inspection was not regularly made in May, for brig.-general White's health did not admit of his visiting Ghazeepore. Neither was any made in the November previous, but the regiment was reviewed by sir Henry Fane on the 18th of October, who was pleased to express his satisfaction at its general appearance and conduct.

"Colonel Oglander, who had held the command of the regiment since March, 1818, being appoined brigadier of Cawnpore, resigned it at Hazareebaugh on the 19th December to lieut.-colonel James.

"The health of the regiment, considering the general insalubrity of the climate of Bengal, and of that of Calcutta in particular, was good. The average daily population of the hospital, which was nearly sixty-one, out of an average strength of 680, was indeed a higher rate than had been before experienced, but still much lower than had been usual at the station. Thirty deaths, a large number elsewhere, constitute a moderate mortality for Calcutta; the average number of deaths for 11 years in H. M.'s corps in this garrison had been 66. This more favorable state of health was partly due to the formation of a Temperance Society, which when attempted before, had encountered so much prejudice and obloquy, that it failed; but at Calcutta circumstances occurred, which secured its acceptance. Fort William is a bad station for soldiers; its duties are severe, and its restraint irksome; externally, it is surrounded by every possible temptation to vice, and also internally from the presence at certain seasons of detachments of invalids and recruits, which are not always under good management, there exist serious sources of evil. These doubtless had their influence, and contributed to detract from the good conduct and well-being of the corps.

"The summer inspection was made by brig. Penny on the 27th May, and the winter inspection by sir Willoughby Cotton on the 15th

Dec., on which occasion lieut.-colonel James had the satisfaction of receiving those officers' approval of the appearance and conduct of the corps. During the year, 57 recruits and old soldiers joined from home, and 20 volunteers from the 20th and 45th regiments.

"The health of the regiment during the year 1838, was good, notwithstanding an attack of epidemic cholera in March and April; the average daily population of the hospital was nearly 52, out of an average strength of 636. The Temperance Society still continued its operations, and though membership is fluctuating, yet its general result as evinced by the health table, is very gratifying. Having survived all the results of ridicule and calumny, it approves itself to possess and exercise a powerful moral influence, affording an useful aid in support of good order and discipline, and strongly confirming the opinion that the issue of spirits by government, or under its countenance, is unnecessary and injurious.

"The summer inspection was made by maj.-gen. sir Willoughby Cotton on the 24th May; and the winter by maj.-gen. Faithful on the 28th Dec. These officers expressed their satisfaction with all which came under their notice.

"The events affecting the regiment during its continued stay at Fort William in 1839, were few and unimportant. The Temperance Society, which without any striking increase still maintained its firm footing, may justly be deemed to have exercised a beneficial influence. If its good work told usefully in the matter of morals, much more did it do so in that of health. The result of its comparative tables is striking, and many who did not adopt the pledge, may still have profited by an indirect influence, which may have often checked the disposition to excess, though it failed to arouse a feeling sufficiently powerful to induce the acceptance of the pledge. The remittances to friends and for the savings bank were this year of a respectable amount. By a General Order from the House Guards, under date 30th March and 3d April, 1839, the establishment of the regiment was increased to 1087.

"At the commencement of the year 1840, the regiment was still at Fort William, but in February orders were received to prepare for service in China. The corps embarked 904 strong, leaving only six sick behind, having been previously inspected by the commander-in-chief, sir Jasper Nichols, who spoke in high terms of them—and indeed deservedly so, for a finer body in higher order both as regards discipline and health never started for any service. The corps was commanded by lieut.-colonel James, but colonel Oglander, throwing

up his sick leave, and his local rank as major-general, with that zeal for the service, which had always distinguished him, obtained permission to join, and overtaking the regiment at Singapore assumed the command. The whole force, the naval portion of which was under admiral Elliot, and the military under brigadier Burrell, was to rendezvous at Singapore; and the transports in which the corps were embarked, Rohomany, Edmonstone, Ernaad, and Indian Oak, having reached Penang on the 10th April, and remained there some days, all safely met at the point of assembly on the 6th May. The whole fleet sailed for the China seas on 30th May; and now commenced the first of that series of misfortunes, which rendered this year the most unfortunate which the regiment had ever experienced. Colonel Oglander gradually sunk under the dysentery which had assailed him, and died on the 22d June, when the ships were off the Canton river. In him, the corps lost an invaluable commanding officer, whose high talents and well regulated mind were entirely devoted to the well-being and happiness of his corps, and the Cameronians will long have to regret his loss, and will ever respect his memory. The last memorandum dictated by this extraordinary man on his death-bed was the following, "That with regard to the officers and men of the regiment, they have now for many years always had his best love, and in being removed from amongst them, that feeling will accompany him as one of the sources of future enjoyment."

"The army reached Chusan, on the 4th July, and landing took possession of Tinghái on the 5th, which was effected with scarcely any opposition on the part of the Chinese. The 26th reg. were encamped on a hill within the city walls, and here the body of colonel Oglander was deposited, with little apprehension of the number of his fellow soldiers by whom he was soon to be surrounded. The hill on which the corps was encamped was 1½ mile from the shore, the greater portion being of a very steep ascent. The regiment was sent without any native followers, and the men had to carry their own provisions, and perform various other fatigue duties, which combined with military duties imposed on them, were so severe as not to give a single day of rest. It was all performed too under a burning sun; provisions (mostly salt) of the very worst description, and frequently too bad to be used at all; the climate was most inimical to the European constitution, and the tents were on ground which would not admit of their being properly pitched. These causes produced their natural consequences, and within the first six weeks this fine

corps was reduced to a mass of debilitated dying soldiers, and within one year after its embarkation at Calcutta, 500 men died. The sickness became so appalling, in fact, that the corps was moved into the city of Tinghái in Sep., where the sick (over 400 men) were placed in a large building, ill adapted, however, from its site and the want of glazed windows for an hospital. Here the mortality amounted in one month (Oct.) to 84, and in the next to nearly the same.

"An attempt had been made to get the corps reëmbarked, which failed, from the transports which brought them being filled with naval stores for H. M. ship Melville. A portion of the sick, however, was at last embarked in Nov. and sent to Manila; of whom 260 were Cameronians, selected from among those who had been ill and were recovering. It was hoped the voyage to Manila would benefit them, but this did not prove to be the case, and the mortality amongst them was great. At the termination of this year there were at head-quarters in Chusan, only 273 men, of whom 163 were sick; and the regiment had to deplore the loss of 590 well behaved and well drilled soldiers, who had either died at Chusan, during this year, or whose deaths speedily followed from disease contracted there. The officers, though equally attacked with the men, did not suffer in the same proportion; and though many contracted disease which afterwards proved fatal, only one (lieut. Daniell) died there. Whilst recording this great sickness and mortality, it may be well to annex a copy of a most singular memorandum from the Court of Directors dated in November of this same year, calling for the details of the arrangements adopted for the internal economy of H. M. 26th foot, because they had noticed the comparative immunity from both which the corps had hitherto enjoyed.

MEMORANDUM.

"'Adjutant general's office, head-quarters, Calentta, Nov. 13th, 1840.

"'The hon. the Court of Directors having had under consideration, the report of the Medical Board on the health of the European troops at this presidency, and having noticed the comparative immunity from mortality and sickness enjoyed by H. M.'s 26th regiment during the year 1838; the exeellency of the system established in that eorps has impressed itself upon the honorable court, and the adjutant of the army in consequenee under instructions from government has been direeted by H. E. the commander-in-chief to request that the adjutant-gen. of the Queen's troops will have the goodness to obtain and forward to him the details of the arrangements adopted for the internal economy of H. M.'s 26th reg. for transmission to the home authorities.

(Signed) "'J. R. Lumley, adj.-gen. of the army.'

"At the commencement of the year 1841, the regiment was still at Chusan; the party sent to Manila in search of health, reached Can-

ton river on the 2d January in the Defiance and Ernaad, but so far from being convalescent, there had been many deaths, and the survivors were in a wretched state of health. The Defiance had moreover, suffered in a gale of wind, and was so leaky that she was discharged, and the sick men removed into the Thetis, and the healthy into H. M. ship Jupiter. On the night of the 5th January, a order was received to move up all the healthy men to the Bocca Tigris to assist in the attack on Chuenpe; they reached the fleet on the evening of the 6th January, and on the morning of the 7th, were present at the attack and capture of the forts and batteries at Chuenpí. The detachments of Queen's troops from the 26th and 49th regiments were under the immediate command of major Johnstone of the 26th regiment; and the whole force amounting to 1470 men, was under the command of major Pratt of the Cameronians. The whole force was thanked in General Orders, and for this major Pratt obtained the brevet of lieut.-colonel.

"On the morning of the 8th, the troops and ships were again on the move to attack the principal forts, when the Chinese, having struck their colors and begged for time to communicate with Kíshen, the imperial high commissioner, the attack was counter ordered, even after a few shots had been fired, and negotiations again commenced. The results of these were that apparent peace was made, the island of Hongkong taken possession of by the English, and the forts at Chuenpí and Taikoktow formally delivered back. Chusan was also restored, and the whole force ordered down from the north. However, either through the disgrace of the imperial commissioner, or a change in the emperor's council at Peking, the treaty (which was equally disliked by the government at home, and the Chinese authorities) became null and void. Evident hostile intentions were displayed on the part of the Chinese, and on the 22d Feb., the fleet and force again moved to the Bocca Tigris, and on the 26th the formidable forts there were attacked and carried by the combined force.

"Major Johnstone again commanded the detachment of Queen's Troops, and major Pratt the land forces. It being advisable to advance rapidly, without waiting the arrival of the force from Chusan, the troops and fleet moved up the river, and reached Whampoa on the 2d March, on which day major-general sir Hugh Gough joined, and assumed the command. The troops continued to advance, and the detachments of the 26th now under major Pratt took possession of Howqua's fort; and the force was only stopped during a reconnoissance within sight of the walls of Canton, by an announce-

ment that negotiations had again commenced. Meanwhile, the troops began to arrive from Chusan, and the head-quarters of the regiment joined by the detachment were collected together with the rest of the force at the Bocca Tigris, on which all had fallen back. Here lieut.-colonel James going away on sick leave, the command of the corps devolved on lt.-col. Pratt.

"The whole force, after dropping down to Hongkong bay, were making preparations for a move to the northward, when very hostile preparations being displayed at Canton, the fleet and army again moved up the river. On the 22d May the combined forces reached within a few miles of Canton, and on the 24th May proceeded to attack Canton. The post allotted to the Cameronians was to land and take possession of the factories, and to coöperate in any measures with the navy on that side, whilst the remainder of the force moved to the north of the city, and took possession of the heights and forts there on the 25th, while the 26th were protecting the factories. An agreement had been made with the senior naval officer for a simultaneous attack on the sea side, when the general having determined to escalade on the north front, sent orders for the 26th to join him without delay; this they did on the 27th, and were quartered in the joss house:—but pending certain negotiations warlike operations were all stopped.

"During these, on the morning of the 30th May, the right wing was suddenly ordered out in consequence of multitudes of armed men advancing from the interior. The major-general ordered the 26th, and a party of the 37th M. N. I. and Bengal Volunteers, to drive them from the opposite hills; this service was performed, the enemy retiring in all directions. It was now nearly sunset, and a violent thunder storm coming on, the general directed the troops to return; some of the Chinese thinking the firelocks would not go off from the violence of the rain, (which indeed was the case,) made an attempt by rushing on the rear of the column to spear the men, and it became necessary to reform line in the midst of the paddy cultivation, and drive them off with the bayonet. The whole of this affair was performed under a burning sun, so violent that the quarter-master general dropped dead on the field, and the successive actions from 10 o'clock A. M. until 8 P. M. through perfect swamps, were considered so creditable, that a General Order was issued on the subject.

"The troops were again ordered out on the 31st, but no action took place. In the meantime, a ransom had been obtained for Canton, and a provisional treaty agreed to, and on the 1st June the

whole force reëmbarked, and returned to Hongkong bay. Here a court of inquiry was held to examine into the causes of the mortality at Chusan, of which sir Hugh Gough was president, and lieut.-col. Pratt a member.

"A move northward being determined on, the Cameronians were directed to remain and protect the British interests in Canton river, except three companies which under major Johnstone proceeded with the force. They participated in the capture of Amoy, on the 26th of August, on which occasion, major Johnstone commanding the attack on the island of Kúlángsú, the Cameronians sustained their reputation. The regiment was now increased, by the arrival of 262 recruits from England, to 684 men. The head-quarters were ordered to join the force at Ningpo, and sailed in H. M. ship Jupiter, December 26th, taking the three companies which had remained in garrison at Amoy with them on their way up. The men also had percussion muskets served out to them just before sailing, and having regained their health to a great extent during their stay at Hongkong, went off to the north in good spirits. The senior lieut.-col., A. S. H. Mountain, who was with the force as deptuy-adjutant-general, and lieut.-col. Pratt, were both this year appointed companions of the most hon. Order of the Bath for services at Canton.

"The beginning of the year 1842, found the regiment beating up the Formosa channel; they reached Amoy on the 8th January, and the anchorage at St. Helens, Chusan, on the 3d Feb. Disturbances being expected at Ningpo, the corps was ordered into H. M. ship Rattlesnake and a steamer, and reached Ningpo on the 7th Feb. Here the regiment had an opportunity of being drilled to a certain extent, and was inspected by sir Hugh Gough on the 1st March, when much praise was bestowed. About this time information was received of the death of lt.-col. James at sea, and the consequent promotions in the regiment were made. On the 9th March the Chinese attacked Ningpo, but the 26th, with the exception of a few men, were not engaged in this affair; however, on the 15th March, three companies were directed, with other portions of the force, to proceed to Tsz'kí, a town about fifteen miles from Ningpo, on the hills in the neighborhood of which the Chinese were stated to have a fortified camp with a select portion of their soldiery. The Chinese made rather a warm resistance, but were eventually driven off by the troops which headed the column; a portion of the 26th regiment was ordered to protect the guns, but the grenadier company succeeded in getting into contact with the enemy. Next day the force

advanced to the Chángkí pass, where another body of the enemy was posted, and the 26th detailed to lead. On reaching the top, however, though a very formidable position and easily defended, it was found quite deserted.

"The troops then returned to cantonments in Ningpo, and no further operations took place until May. It was decided by the commander-in-chief to evacuate Ningpo on the 7th, and proceed northward to attack Chápú. The force assembled off that city on the 17th of May, and on the morning of the 18th the troops landed, the 26th forming the leading regiment of general Schoedde's brigade. In a few hours Chápú was escaladed and taken; a number of the Tartars retreated into a joss house outside the walls and defended themselves to the last, in which affair lieut.-colonel Monntain was severely wounded. The regiment again reëmbarked on the 27th May, and proceeded with the force to the Yángtsz' kiáng, rendezvousing off Wúsung. The line of batteries there was taken, on the 16th June principally by the naval force; the 26th landed with others, and went to capture Páushang, a walled city, into which it was said the Tartar soldiery had retreated, but it was found undefended. On the 19th, the force moved up the Wúsung river to Shánghái city, which was also defenseless, and remained there some days. On the 6th July, the force, now largely increased both from India and England, moved up the noble Yángtsz' kiáng *en route* to Nanking. After sundry delays, caused by our ignorance of the river, the force reached the city of Chinkiáng fú, at the entrance of the Grand Canal, in the neighborhood of Golden island, and defended by a strong body of Tartar soldiery. The troops landed on the 21st July on different sides of the town, the 26th being on the north side as part of lord Saltoun's brigade; they entered by a gate which was blown in by the engineers. One officer and seven men were wounded, but many suffered from the extreme heat, and 14 men of this regiment died of coup-de-soleil, and several officers of the different corps died from exhaustion.

"The forces moved onwards to Nanking on the 3d August, and reached that city on the 7th, when the walls were covered with white flags, and a great desire manifested on the enemy's side to make peace. The regiment landed on the 11th with the rest of lord Saltoun's brigade, and was posted in a joss house on a hill to the northward of the city, within 1000 yards of one of the city gates. A month was employed in concocting the terms of a treaty in which the most sanguine wishes of the English were complied with, which being

signed, the 26th reëmbarked on the 11th September, being the last corps on shore. The whole force suffered from remittent and intermittent fevers during their stay, and in the passage down the river, but having many native followers and good food, escaped the great mortality which had so severely visited them at Chusan. On the 5th Oct. the corps reached Chusan, and starting from that place on the 22d October, arrived at Hongkong on the 30th; where, instead of finding a body of healthy well drilled recruits (439 having landed here in the previous June), they found a mass of emaciated dying lads: 127 had already died, and the survivors were fast following them. Immediate measures were taken to arrest the progress of disease by giving the services of native followers, increased medical attendance, and removal to hospital ships; all of which benefited them to a certain extent, though many were too far gone to recover. The regiment remained at Hongkong until 20th December, when that portion of the force destined to return to India sailed for Singapore, and the last day of the year found them at anchor in the roadstead there. Information was here received that an act of tardy justice had been done, in giving major Johnstone the rank of lieut.-colonel for services in the Canton river."

Art. VIII. *Journal of Occurrences: death of Ílípú; return of lieut.-colonel Malcolm from England; the opium trade.*

His excellency, Ílípú, the imperial commissioner, died in Canton on the 4th instant, at the age of seventy-two; he had been indisposed for a few days before, but no serious fears for his life were entertained till three days previous to his decease. The duties of his commission are in abeyance until the arrival of another officer, whom it is expected will be Kíying, the present governor-general of Liáng Kiáng. The members of H. B. M. commission in Canton at the time of Ílípú's decease, soon after left for Macao in company with four gentlemen of H. E.'s suite, one of whom Hienling, is also a commissioner subordinate to Ílipú, and was formerly lieut.-general of the garrison at Kirin in Mantchouria; he was employed at Nanking during the negotiations as a bearer between the high contracting parties. The object of the present visit to Macao was to

have an interview with sir Henry Pottinger, and dissuade him from proceeding northward, as in all probability Kíying would be immediately dispatched to Canton on the receipt at court of I'lípú's death. During the visit they improved the opportunity to see whatever was worthy of notice in Macao.

Lieut.-colonel G. A. Malcolm, C. B., arrived at Hongkong on the 16th inst. in the steamer Vixen, bearing H. B. Majesty's ratification of the treaty negotiated last year at Nanking. He arrived hence in London on the 10th of December, and left there on his return Jan. 5th; he was absent from Hongkong 181 days. We quote the following paragraph from the papers.

"The great seal of England was affixed on the 31st December to the treaty ratified between this country and China, at the residence of the lord chancellor, in Great George-street, Hanover square; after which it was transmitted to the war-office, for the purpose of being forwarded to the celestial empire, under the care of major Malcolm. The seal is inclosed in a very handsome silver box (similar to that used for the patent of his royal highness the prince of Wales), and, together with the important document to which it is appended, is inclosed in an elegant case covered with crimson velvet. Of the seal itself, it is expected that no trace of the impression of Mr. Wyon's beautiful mould will exist when the case reaches its destination, on account of the yielding nature of the materials of which it is composed; indeed, on former occasions, it has been discovered that during the comparatively short journey between Scotland and London, the design has been completely obliterated."

A large list of promotions in the army and navy were made by H. B. M. government on the receipt of the news of peace with China. In the military portion of the force, majors Warren, Fawcett and Maclean of the 55th foot, Malcolm and Gough, are promoted to be lt.-cols. in the army; captains Paterson and Whittingham of the 26th, Faber and McAndrew of the 49th, O'Leary and Daubeney of the 55th, Wigston of the 18th, and Greenwood of the Royal Artillery, are made majors in the army. Lieut.-cols. Craigie of 55th, Campbell of 98th, and Morris of 49th, are appointed aides-de-camp to the Queen, and colonels in the army. Captains Whitcomb and Hamilton of the Royal Marines to be majors in the army. Majors Blundell of Mad. Art., Young of 14th M. N. I., and J. Campbell of 41st M. N. I., to be lieut.-colonels in the Indian army; and captains Simpson of 37th M. N. I., Reid of 6th M. N. I., Sherreff of 2d M. N. I., Pears of Mad. Eng., and Moore of Mad. Art. to be majors in the same.

In the navy, commanders Boyce, Frederick, Troubridge, C. Richards, Kellett, Watson, Morshead, and Collinson are promoted to be captains; lieutenants Tudor, Crawford, M'Cleverty, Wise, Skiprith,

Harrison, Starmer, Fitzjames, Hawkins, Stoddart and Helpman, to be commanders; and a list of thirteen mates to be lieutenants. A large list of honorary promotions in the order of the Bath has also been announced in the Gazette; among whom, their excellencies Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., and Sir W. Parker have both received the Grand Cross of the Bath; and Sir Hugh Gough has been created a baronet. Major-generals Bartley and Schoedde, and capt. T. Bourchier, are appointed knight-commanders of the Bath; and a list of twenty-nine principal officers in the Queen's and Indian army, and nine captains in the navy, have also been nominated companions of the same most honorable order.

The opium trade, we are glad to see, has attracted the attention of the English public. A memorial, 'signed by 235 merchants and manufacturers of the highest standing and respectability,' was presented to sir R. Peel in July of last year, in which the commercial bearings of the trade are entered into, and the obstacles which it interposes to the increased demand for British goods by the Chinese shown. The memorialists endeavor to prove that "our commerce with China cannot be conducted on a permanently safe and satisfactory basis so long as the contraband trade in opium is permitted," and refer to the discussion which took place among the Chinese officers in 1836, regarding its legalization. They also remark that, "if a treaty concluded on the principle that the trade in opium should be legalized, though some of the evils arising from the present position of affairs would cease, yet that trade would inevitably undermine the commerce of Great Britain with China, and prevent its being, as it otherwise might be, an advantageous market for our manufactures. It would operate for evil in a double way: first, by enervating and impoverishing the consumers of the drug, it would disable them from becoming purchasers of our productions; and second, as the Chinese would then be paid for their produce chiefly, as now, in opium, the quantity of that article imported by them having of late years exceeded in value the tea and silk we receive from them, our own manufactures would consequently be to a great extent precluded." These powerful arguments, which have no reference to the question in a moral point of view, are supported by an array of figures, proving that the average annual demand from 1834–39, for all products of British industry by the Chinese is less by nearly £150,000, than it was for woolens alone in 1803–08; while during that interval the opium trade has been multiplied ten times, rising from 3000 to 30,000 chests.

Date Due

Ap 19 '45			
Ap 27 '45			
F 4 '46